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Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-fourth regular session of the General Assembly*

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* The unannotated preliminary list was issued on 26 February 1999 (A/54/50). Drafting changes made since that date have been included in the present document and will be reflected in the provisional agenda, which will be issued on 16 July 1999 (A/54/150).

[1] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-third session (decision 53/465 of 18 December 1998).

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I. Introduction

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 26 February 1999 (A/54/50), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will appear on 16 July 1999 (A/54/150).

3. An addendum to this document (A/54/100/Add.1) will be issued at the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The fifty-fourth session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 14 September 1999, at 3 p.m.

II. Annotated list

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Uruguay

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 53/224 of 13 April 1999, the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly shall open on Tuesday, 14 September 1999.

Rule 30 of the rules of procedure provides that, at the opening of each session of the General Assembly, the Chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President for the session. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session.[4]

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the 1st plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This provision was incorporated in the rules of procedure at the fourth session (resolution 362 (IV), annex I).

3. Credentials of representatives to the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General, if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the temporary President and before the election of the President for the session. The Committee elects a Chairman, but no Vice-Chairman or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

At its fifty-third session,[5] the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: China, Fiji, Jamaica, Mali, New Zealand, Russian Federation, United States of America, Venezuela and Zimbabwe (decision 53/301). At that session, the Assembly approved the reports of the Committee (resolutions 53/23 A to C).

Document: Report of the Credentials Committee.

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[4] For the election of the President, see item 4.

[5] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 3):
(a) Reports of the Credentials Committee: A/53/556 and Add.1 and A/53/726;
(b) Resolutions 53/23 A to C and decision 53/301;
(c) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.1, 54, 80 and 92.

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the President of the General Assembly is elected by the Assembly and holds office until the close of the session at which he was elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth and forty-sixth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the office among the following States:

(a) African States;

(b) Asian States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American States;

(e) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I.[6]

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

The General Assembly has six Main Committees. At its forty-seventh session, by its resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Assembly decided to amend rule 98 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly according to paragraph 1 of the resolution, which reads as follows:

> "1. *Decides* that the Main Committees of the General Assembly shall be as follows:
>
> (*a*) Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee);
>
> (*b*) Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee);
>
> (*c*) Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee);
>
> (*d*) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee);
>
> (*e*) Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee);
>
> (*f*) Legal Committee (Sixth Committee);".

[6] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 4):
(a) Decision 53/302;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.1.

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to amend the first sentence of rule 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly to read: "Each Main Committee shall elect a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur" (resolution 52/163, para. 1).

Rule 103 states that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the Committee decides otherwise in an election where only one candidate is standing. Since in the great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

In addition, rule 103 provides that the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the Committee shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 99 (a) stipulates that all the Main Committees shall, during the first week of the session, hold the elections provided for in rule 103.

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided, on 29 July 1994 (resolution 48/264, annex II), that the six Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) One representative from an African State;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The sixth chairmanship shall rotate over a period of 20 sessions according to the following pattern:

(i) One representative from an African State;

(ii) One representative from an Asian State;

(iii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(iv) One representative from an African State;

(v) One representative from an Asian State;

(vi) One representative from an African State;

(vii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(viii) One representative from an Asian State;

(ix) One representative from an African State;

(x) One representative from an Asian State;

(xi) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xii) One representative from an African State;

(xiii) One representative from an Asian State;

(xiv) One representative from an African State;

(xv) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xvi) One representative from an Asian State;

(xvii) One representative from an African State;

(xviii) One representative from an Asian State;

(xix) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xx) One representative from an African State.

The Chairmen of the Main Committees are generally elected on the first day of the session. For practical reasons, the elections are held in the General Assembly Hall under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly. However, it should be noted that this does not involve a plenary meeting of the Assembly, but a series of consecutive meetings of the six Main Committees. The three Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur of each Main Committee are elected later, during the first week of the session.

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twentieth session onwards are listed in annex II.[7]

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the Vice-Presidents are elected by the General Assembly and hold office until the close of the session at which they were elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-first and forty-second sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

Rule 31 also provides that the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5), in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 8).

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, paras. 2 and 3) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Six representatives from African States;

(b) Five representatives from Asian States;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(e) Two representatives from Western European or other States;

(f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected.

The Vice-Presidents are generally elected on the first day of the session.

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[7] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 5):
(a) Decision 53/303;
(b) Meetings of the Main Committees: A/C.1/53/PV.1, A/C.4/53/SR.1, A/C.2/53/SR.1, A/C.3/53/SR.1, A/C.5/53/SR.1 and A/C.6/53/SR.1;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.2.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the States that have held the office of Vice-President of the General Assembly are listed in annex III.[8]

7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, provides that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Council. He is similarly to notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

At its fifty-third session,[9] the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/53/357) without discussion (decision 53/407).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session (see annotation for item 1). The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-fourth session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 26 February 1999 (A/54/50). The provisional agenda for the fifty-fourth session (A/54/150) will appear on 16 July 1999.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

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[8] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 6):
(a) Decision 53/304;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.2.

[9] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 7):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/53/357;
(b) Decision 53/407;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.42.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/54/200) will be issued on 25 August 1999.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates, *inter alia*, that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4 and annex I), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6 and annex III) and the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5 and annex II).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document: Memorandum by the Secretary-General, A/BUR/54/1.

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly[10]

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

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[10] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 8):

(a) Preliminary list: A/53/50;
(b) Annotated preliminary list: A/53/100;
(c) Provisional agenda: A/53/150;
(d) Supplementary list: A/53/200;
(e) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/BUR/53/1 and Add.1;
(f) Reports of the General Committee: A/53/250 and Add.1–3;
(g) Agenda: A/53/251 and Add.1–4;
(h) Allocation of agenda items: A/53/252 and Add.1–4;
(i) Annotated agenda: A/53/100/Add.1;
(j) Letters from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences: A/53/298 and Add.1 and 2;
(k) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/53/191, A/53/235, A/53/237, A/53/701 and A/53/899;
(l) Letters from Armenia, Bolivia, Burundi, Cyprus, Rwanda and Uruguay: A/53/192; the Democratic Republic of the Congo: A/53/232; the Islamic Republic of Iran: A/53/233; the Dominican Republic: A/53/234; and Chile: A/53/236;
(m) Decisions 53/401, 53/402, 403 A to E, 53/453 and 53/465;
(n) Meetings of the General Committee: A/BUR/53/SR.1–5;
(o) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.2, 3, 36, 46, 48, 68, 80, 93–95, 97–99 and 102.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides, *inter alia*, that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

9. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of two weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

In accordance with paragraph 46 of annex V to the rules of procedure, the list of speakers wishing to take part in the general debate is closed at the end of the third day after the opening of the debate.

At the fifty-third session, 20 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/53/PV.7–26), during which 180 speakers took the floor.[11]

10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization[1]

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. That report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (a) of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-third session,[12] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 53/404).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General, Supplement No. 1 (A/54/1).

An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy and related matters

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the Secretary-General submitted a report entitled "An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping" (A/47/277–S/24111). The Assembly considered the proposals contained therein (resolutions 47/120 A and B).

In November 1992, the President of the General Assembly established an open-ended working group of the General Assembly to consider the recommendations contained in the report. The Chairman (originally Egypt and later Namibia) and a Vice-Chairman (Spain) were designated by the President of the Assembly.

In January 1995, the Secretary-General submitted a report entitled "Supplement to an Agenda for Peace: position paper of the Secretary-General on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations" (A/50/60–S/1995/1).

In March 1995, the President of the General Assembly reconvened the Informal Open-ended Working Group on an Agenda for Peace, which discussed the recommendations contained in the Supplement.

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[11] At the fifty-second session, 24 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 176 speakers took the floor.

[12] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 10):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/53/1);

(b) Decision 53/404;

(c) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.7, 27 and 28.

The Working Group elected four coordinators (Australia, Brazil, Norway and Singapore) for the four subgroups in which discussions were held on preventive diplomacy and peacemaking, the question of United Nations-imposed sanctions, coordination, and post-conflict peace-building.

At its resumed forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions, the General Assembly decided that the Working Group should continue to meet during the following session (see A/49/PV.108 and A/50/PV.126).

At its fifty-first session,[13] the President of the General Assembly informed the Assembly that, following consultations, he had designated the Chairman (Cape Verde) and Vice-Chairman (Belgium) of the Working Group (see A/51/PV.57). In September 1997, by resolution 51/242, the Assembly adopted texts annexed to that resolution which contained the outcome of the work of the subgroups on coordination and the question of United Nations-imposed sanctions. In accordance with a request contained in resolution 51/242, the Presidents of the Assembly during the fifty-second and fifty-third sessions have undertaken consultations with a view to continuing the Working Group's activities in the areas of post-conflict peace-building and preventive diplomacy and peacemaking on the basis of the work already accomplished.

No advance documentation is expected.

11. Report of the Security Council[1]

The Security Council (see item 15 (a)) submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter; the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report of the Security Council without discussion. However, at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, in 1971 and 1972, the Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the Council's report, decided to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Council in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter (resolutions 2864 (XXVI) and 2991 (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly drew the attention of the Council, when considering steps to enhance its effectiveness in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, to the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in response to the above-mentioned resolutions as contained in the Secretary-General's reports on the matter (A/8447 and Add.1 and A/9243) (resolution 3186 (XXVIII)). At its fifty-first session, the Assembly invited the Security Council, through an appropriate procedure or mechanism, to update the General Assembly on a regular basis on the steps it had taken or was contemplating with respect to improving its reporting to the Assembly (resolution 51/193).

[13] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 10):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/47/277–S/24111 and A/50/60–S/1995/1;
(b) Draft resolution: A/51/L.78;
(c) Resolution 51/242;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.57 and 107.

At its fifty-third session,[14] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998 (decision 53/409).

Document: Report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999, Supplement No. 2 (A/54/2).

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Public administration and finance

At its fiftieth session,[15] the General Assembly recommended that the Secretary-General take appropriate measures in order to ensure maximum coordination of activities of the United Nations system in the field of public administration and development; called upon the Secretary-General to ensure ways of strengthening the coordination, coherence and harmonization of the management and implementation of the operational activities of the United Nations system in this field; and requested him to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session, through the Council, a report on the subject containing information on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/225).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/54/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/225).

United Nations Population Award 1999

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly decided to establish an annual United Nations Population Award for the most outstanding contribution to the awareness of population questions or to their solutions by an individual or individuals or by an institution (resolution 36/201).

The laureates are selected by the Committee for the United Nations Population Award, which is composed of representatives of 10 Member States (Burundi, Cape Verde, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lesotho, Netherlands, Romania and Thailand), which are elected by the Economic and Social Council for a period of three years (currently 1998 to 2000).

At its first session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council approved the rules of procedure of the Committee, rule 8 of which calls for the proceedings of the Committee to be reflected in a report attached to the annual report to be submitted to the General Assembly by the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (Council decision 1982/112).

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[14] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 11):
(a) Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/53/2);
(b) Decision 53/409;
(c) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.40–42.

[15] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 12):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/847–E/1996/7;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/50/525–E/1995/122;
(c) Reports of the regional meetings on public administration and development: A/50/904, A/50/917, A/50/919 to A/50/921 and A/50/929;
(d) Draft resolutions A/50/69/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(e) Resolution 50/225;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.112.

At its fifty-third session,[16] the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of UNFPA (decision 53/449).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of UNFPA (Council decision 1982/112).

13. Report of the International Court of Justice

Since the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1968, the International Court of Justice has submitted an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-third session,[17] the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 1997 to 31 July 1998 (decision 53/412).

Document: Report of the International Court of Justice, Supplement No. 4 (A/54/4).

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement covering the relationship between the United Nations and IAEA was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the Assembly an annual report on its work.

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[16] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 12):
- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/53/3 and Corr.1 and Add.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/173–E/1998/87;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/53/406 and A/53/899;
- (d) Draft resolution: A/53/L.24;
- (e) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/53/603 (items 89 and 12);
- (f) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/605;
- (g) Report of the Third Committee: A/53/614;
- (h) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/694;
- (i) Resolutions 53/24, 53/62, 53/199–53/201 and 53/223 and decisions 53/417, 53/434, 53/435, 53/449, 53/450 and 52/451;
- (j) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/53/SR.3–7;
- (k) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3–7 and 36–42;
- (l) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/53/SR.53;
- (m) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.28;
- (n) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.54, 72, 78, 85, 91, 92 and 97.

[17] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 13):
- (a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/53/4);
- (b) Decision 53/412;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV 44.

At its fifty-third session,[18] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note of the report of the Agency for 1997; affirmed its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; welcomed the measures and decisions taken by the Agency to maintain and strengthen the effectiveness and cost efficiency of the safeguards system in conformity with the statute of the Agency, in particular, stressing the importance of the Model Additional Protocol approved on 15 May 1997, affirmed that strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system with a view to detecting undeclared nuclear activities must be implemented rapidly and universally by all concerned States and other parties in compliance with their respective international commitments, and requested all concerned States and other parties to safeguards agreements to conclude the additional protocols without delay; urged all States to strive for effective and harmonious international cooperation in carrying out the work of the Agency; welcomed the measures and decisions taken by the Agency to strengthen and fund its technical cooperation activities, which should contribute to achieving sustainable development in developing countries, and called upon States to cooperate in implementing the measures and decisions pursuant thereto; commended the Director General and the secretariat of the Agency for their continuing, impartial efforts to implement the safeguards agreement still in force between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; recognized the important role of the Agency in monitoring the freeze of nuclear facilities in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as requested by the Security Council, expressed deep concern about the continuing non-compliance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the safeguards agreement, called upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to comply fully with that safeguards agreement and, to that end, urged it to cooperate fully with the Agency in the implementation of the safeguards agreement and to take all steps the Agency might deem necessary to preserve all information relevant to verifying the accuracy and completeness of the initial report of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the inventory of nuclear material subject to safeguards; also commended the Director General of the Agency and his staff for their strenuous efforts to implement Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991), 1051 (1996), 1060 (1996), 1115 (1997), 1154 (1998) and 1194 (1998), welcomed the report of the Director General of the Agency of 7 October 1998, called upon Iraq to cooperate fully with the Agency in accordance with its obligation under the relevant Security Council resolutions and the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq and the Secretary-General on 23 February 1998, as well as to resume a dialogue with the Agency immediately, and stressed that greater transparency by Iraq would contribute greatly to the resolution of the few remaining questions and concerns; welcomed the entry into force on 24 October 1996 of the Convention on Nuclear Safety, appealed to all States to become parties to it so that it obtained the widest possible adherence, and expressed its satisfaction that a first review meeting of the contracting parties would begin on 12 April 1999; also welcomed the measures taken by the Agency in support of efforts to prevent illicit trafficking in nuclear materials and other radioactive sources and, in that context, decided to bear in mind, while elaborating an international convention on the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, the activities of the Agency in the prevention and combating of illicit trafficking in nuclear material and other radioactive sources (resolution 53/21).

[18] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 14):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Agency: A/53/286;

(b) Draft resolution A/53/L.18 and Add.1;

(c) Draft amendment: A/53/L.19;

(d) Resolution 53/21;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.50 and 51.

Document: Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1998, A/54/215. In his statement to the General Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended,[19] the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asian States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

At its fifty-third session,[20] the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 53/306). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following Member States:

Argentina,** Bahrain,* Brazil,* Canada,** China, France, Gabon,* Gambia,* Malaysia,** Namibia,** Netherlands,** Russian Federation, Slovenia,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bahrain, Brazil, Gabon, Gambia and Slovenia. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States that have served as non-permanent members of the Security Council are listed in annex IV.

[19] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

[20] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 15 (a)):

(a) Decision 53/306;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.33.

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended,[21] the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen from African States;

(b) Eleven from Asian States;

(c) Ten from Latin American States;

(d) Thirteen from Western European and other States;

(e) Six from socialist States of Eastern Europe.

At its fifty-third session,[22] the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council (decision 53/310). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States:

Algeria,** Belarus,** Belgium,** Bolivia,*** Brazil,** Bulgaria,*** Canada,*** Cape Verde,* Chile,* China,*** Colombia,** Comoros,** Cuba,* Czech Republic,*** Democratic Republic of the Congo,*** Denmark,*** Djibouti,* El Salvador,* France,* Gambia,* Germany,* Guinea-Bissau,*** Honduras,*** Iceland,* India,** Italy,** Indonesia,*** Japan,* Latvia,* Lesotho,** Mauritius,** Mexico,* Morocco,*** Mozambique,* New Zealand,** Norway,*** Oman,** Pakistan,** Poland,** Republic of Korea,* Russian Federation,*** Rwanda,*** Saint Lucia,** Saudi Arabia,*** Sierra Leone,** Spain,* Sri Lanka,* Syrian Arab Republic,*** Turkey,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America,** Venezuela,*** Viet Nam** and Zambia.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Cape Verde, Chile, Cuba, Djibouti, El Salvador, France, Gambia, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, Mozambique, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Turkey and Zambia. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States which have served as members of the Economic and Social Council are listed in annex V.

[21] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

[22] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 15 (b)):
(a) Decision 53/310;
(b) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.56 and 57.

(c) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

In accordance with Articles 3 and 4 of its Statute, the International Court of Justice consists of 15 members elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council. Under Article 13 of the Statute, members of the Court are elected for a term of nine years and may be re-elected. A regular election of five judges is held every three years.

The present membership of the International Court of Justice is as follows:

President: Mr. Stephen M. Schwebel (United States of America)***

Vice-President: Mr. Christopher G. Weeramantry (Sri Lanka)*

Judges: Mr. Shigeru Oda (Japan)**
Mr. Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria)***
Mr. Gilbert Guillaume (France)*
Mr. Raymond Ranjeva (Madagascar)*
Mr. Géza Herczegh (Hungary)**
Mr. Shi Jiuyong (China)**
Mr. Carl-August Fleischhauer (Germany)**
Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)**
Mr. Vladlen S. Vereshchetin (Russian Federation)***
Ms. Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)*
Mr. Gonzalo Parra-Aranguren (Venezuela)*
Mr. Pieter H. Kooijmans (Netherlands)***
Mr. José Francisco Rezek (Brazil)***

* Term of office expires on 5 February 2000.
** Term of office expires on 5 February 2003.
*** Term of office expires on 5 February 2006.

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993,[23] the General Assembly, together with the Security Council, elected five members of the International Court of Justice (decision 48/308).

At its forty-ninth session,[24] the General Assembly, together with the Security Council:

(a) Elected Mr. Vladlen S. Vereshchetin (Russian Federation) a member of the Court for a term of office expiring on 5 February 1997 to fill a vacancy resulting from the death of Mr. Nikolai K. Tarassov (Russian Federation) (decision 49/322 A);

(b) Elected Mr. Luigi Ferrari Bravo (Italy) a member of the Court for a term of office expiring on 5 February 1997 to fill a vacancy resulting from the death of Mr. Roberto Ago (Italy) (decision 49/322 B);

[23] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 15 (c)):
(a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/48/432–S/26489;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/48/433/Rev.1–S/26490/Rev.1, A/48/440–S/26497 and Corr.1 and A/48/555–S/26640 and Add.1;
(c) Decision 48/308;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.51–53.

[24] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 15 (c)):
(a) Memoranda by the Secretary-General: A/49/827–S/1995/33, A/49/909–S/1995/448 and A/49/931–S/1995/527;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/49/828–S/1995/34 and Add.1, A/49/829–S/1995/35, A/49/837–S/1995/74, A/49/910–S/1995/449, A/49/911–S/1995/450, A/49/921–S/1995/490 and Add.1, A/49/932–S/1995/528, A/49/933–S/1995/529 and A/49/940–S/1995/556 and Add.1;
(c) Decisions 49/322 A to C;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.96, 104 and 105.

(c) Elected Ms. Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) a member of the Court for a term of office expiring on 5 February 2000 to fill a vacancy resulting from the resignation of Sir Robert Yewdall Jennings (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (decision 49/322 C).

At its fiftieth session,[25] the General Assembly, together with the Security Council, elected Mr. Gonzalo Parra-Aranguren (Venezuela) a member of the Court for a term of office expiring on 5 February 2000 to fill a vacancy resulting from the death of Mr. Andrés Aguilar Mawdsley (Venezuela) (decision 50/319).

At its fifty-first session,[26] the General Assembly, together with the Security Council, elected five members of the International Court of Justice (decision 51/308).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly, together with the Security Council, will need to fill the seats of five members whose term of office expires on 5 February 2000. Those members are: Mr. Weeramantry, Mr. Guillaume, Mr. Ranjeva, Ms. Higgins and Mr. Parra-Aranguren.

The election will proceed on the basis of a list of persons nominated by national groups of States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The Secretary-General has requested that nominations should reach him by 31 August 2000, and the list of candidates containing nominations made by that date will be circulated to the General Assembly and to the Security Council. Any withdrawals of candidates will be circulated in addenda to that document. The curricula vitae of the candidates will be circulated separately. In addition, the Assembly and the Council will have before them a memorandum by the Secretary-General on the procedure to be followed in the elections.

The election will take place in accordance with the following:

(a) The Statute of the International Court of Justice, in particular Articles 2 to 4 and 7 to 12;

(b) Rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

(c) Rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 264 (III), Switzerland and Nauru, which are parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice but not Members of the United Nations, will participate, in the Assembly, in electing members of the Court in the same manner as the Members of the United Nations.

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[25] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 15 (c)):
(a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/50/865–S/1996/51;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/50/866–S/1996/52 and Add.1, A/50/867–S/1996/53 and A/50/882–S/1996/133;
(c) Decision 50/319;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.101.

[26] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 15 (c)):
(a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/51/333–S/1996/722;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the list of candidates: A/51/334/Rev.1–S/1996/723/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1;
(c) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the curricula vitae of candidates: A/51/335–S/1996/724 and Corr.1;
(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting additional nominations: A/51/417–S/1996/794 and Add.1;
(e) Decision 51/308;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.54.

Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes both in the General Assembly and in the Security Council will be considered as elected.

16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

(a) Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (XL), annex) (see also items 119 and 120), the Committee consists of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly decided (decision 42/450) that the Committee for Programme and Coordination should be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

(a) Nine seats for African States;

(b) Seven seats for Asian States;

(c) Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Seven seats for Western European and other States;

(e) Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its fifty-third session,[27] the General Assembly elected seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (decisions 53/308 A to C). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 34 States:

Argentina,* Austria,* Bahamas,** Benin,*** Brazil,* Cameroon,* China,*** Comoros,*** Congo,* Egypt,*** France,** Germany,* Indonesia,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Italy,* Japan,*** Mexico,** Nicaragua,* Nigeria,* Pakistan,* Poland,* Portugal,* Republic of Korea,*** Romania,* Russian Federation,** Thailand,* Trinidad and Tobago,* Uganda,** Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,** Uruguay,*** Zambia** and Zimbabwe.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Cameroon, Congo, Germany, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zimbabwe. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election.[28]

[27] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 16 (a)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/53/440 and Add.1 and 2;

(b) Decisions 53/308 A to C;

(c) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.43, 94 and 97.

[28] At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

(b) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 1, and decision 43/406, the Governing Council of UNEP consists of 58 members elected by the Assembly according to the following pattern:

(a) Sixteen seats for African States;

(b) Thirteen seats for Asian States;

(c) Six seats for Eastern European States;

(d) Ten seats for Latin American States;

(e) Thirteen seats for Western European and other States.

At its fifty-second session,[29] in 1997, the General Assembly elected 29 members of the Governing Council (decision 52/315). At present, the Council is composed of the following 58 members:

Algeria,* Antigua and Barbuda,** Argentina,** Australia,* Austria,** Belarus,** Belgium,** Benin,* Botswana,** Burkina Faso,* Burundi,** Cameroon,** Canada,** Central African Republic,* Chile,* China,** Colombia,* Comoros,** Cuba,** Czech Republic,* Finland,* France,** Germany,** Hungary,** India,* Indonesia,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Italy,* Jamaica,** Japan,** Kazakhstan,** Kenya,* Malawi,** Marshall Islands,* Mauritania,* Mexico,* Morocco,* Netherlands,* Nigeria,** Norway,** Pakistan,* Panama,* Peru,* Philippines,* Poland,* Republic of Korea,** Russian Federation,** Samoa,* Slovakia,* Sudan,** Syrian Arab Republic,** Thailand,* Tunisia,* Turkey,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,** Venezuela** and Zimbabwe.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Algeria, Australia, Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Finland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kenya, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Samoa, Slovakia, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Members of the Governing Council are eligible for immediate re-election.[28]

[29] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 16 (a)):

(a) Decision 52/315;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.56.

17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments[1]

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and IAEA. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-third session,[30] the General Assembly appointed six members of the Advisory Committee (decision 53/312). At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

Ms. Denise Almao (New Zealand),* Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia),* Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania),** Mr. Leonid Efimovich Bidnyi (Russian Federation),* Mr. Gérard Biraud (France),* Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba),* Mrs. Nazareth A. Incera (Costa Rica),*** Mr. Hasan Jawarneh (Jordan),** Mr. Ahmad Kamal (Pakistan),*** Mr. Mahamane Amadou Maiga (Mali),** Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados),** Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania),** Mr. Rajat Saha (India),*** Mr. Nicholas A. Thorne (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),*** Mr. Fumiaki Toya (Japan)*** and Mr. Giovanni Luigi Valenza (Italy).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Ms. Almao, Mr. Amari, Mr. Bidnyi, Mr. Biraud, and Mrs. Goicochea Estenoz.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/54/101.

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 126). Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure.

[30] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 17 (a)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/53/101 and A/C.5/53/5;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/707;
(c) Decision 53/312;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.20;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.81.

At its fifty-third session,[31] the General Assembly appointed seven members of the Committee on Contributions (decision 53/313). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 19 members:

Mr. Iqbal Akhund (Pakistan),* Mr. Pieter Johannes Bierma (Netherlands),*** Mr. Uldis Blukis (Latvia),** Mr. Sergio Chaparro Ruiz (Chile),**** Mr. Paul Ekorong A Ndong (Cameroon),*** Mr. David Etuket (Uganda),** Mr. Neil Hewitt Francis (Australia),*** Mr. Bernardo Griever (Uruguay),***** Mr. Alvaro Gurgel de Alencar (Brazil),* Mr. Henry Hanson-Hall (Ghana),*** Mr. Ihor V. Humenny (Ukraine),** Mr. Eduardo Igesias (Argentina),****** Mr. Ju Kuilin (China),* Ms. Isabelle Klais (Germany),* Mr. David A. Leis (United States of America),** Mr. Sergei I. Mareyev (Russian Federation),* Mr. Ugo Sessi (Italy),* Mr. Prakash Shah (India)** and Mr. Kazuo Watanabe (Japan).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.
**** Term of office from 1 January 1999 to 31 December 2000.
***** Term of office from 1 January 2000 to 31 December 2001.
****** Term of office from 1 January to 31 December 1999 and from 1 January to 31 December 2001.

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Akhund, Mr. Gurgel de Alencar, Mr. Ju, Ms. Klais, Mr. Mareyev and Mr. Sessi.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/54/102.

(c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (I)), transmits to the Assembly the financial reports and audited financial statements (see also item 118). The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors-General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

At its fifty-third session,[32] the General Assembly appointed a member of the Board of Auditors (decision 53/314). At present, the Board is composed of the following three members:

[31] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 17 (b)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/53/102 and A/C.5/53/6;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/708;
(c) Decision 53/313;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.20;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.81.

[32] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 17 (c)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/53/103 and A/C.5/53/7;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/709;
(c) Decision 53/314;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.20;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.81.

The Auditor-General of Ghana,* the Chairman of the Commission of Audit of the Philippines*** and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.**

* Term of office expires on 30 June 2000.
** Term of office expires on 30 June 2001.
*** Term of office expires on 30 June 2002.

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the Auditor-General of Ghana.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/54/103.

(d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and other United Nations funds.

At its fifty-third session,[33] the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members of the Investments Committee (decision 53/315). At present, the Committee is composed of the following nine members:

Mr. Ahmad Abdullatif (Saudi Arabia),** Ms. Francine J. Bovich (United States of America),* Mr. Fernando Chico Pardo (Mexico),** Mr. Takeshi Ohta (Japan),* Mr. Yves Oltramare (Switzerland),*** Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (Ghana),*** Mr. J. Y. Pillay (Singapore),** Mr. Jürgen Reimnitz (Germany)*** and Mr. Peter Stormonth-Darling (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Ms. Bovich, Mr. Ohta and Mr. Stormonth-Darling.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/54/104.

(e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal, established by the General Assembly in 1949 (resolution 351 A (IV)), hears and passes judgement on applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the United Nations and certain specialized agencies.

[33] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 17 (d)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/53/104 and A/C.5/53/8;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/710;
(c) Decision 53/315;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.20;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.81.

At its fifty-third session,[34] the General Assembly appointed four members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal (decisions 53/316 A and B). At present, the Tribunal is composed of the following seven members:

Mr. Chittharanjan Felix Amerasinghe (Sri Lanka),** Mr. Julio Barboza (Argentina),* Ms. Marsha A. Echols (United States of America),*** Mr. Mayer Gabay (Israel),* Mr. Kevin Haugh (Ireland),*** Mr. Victor Yenyi Olungu (Democratic Republic of the Congo)** and Mr. Hubert Thierry (France).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Barboza and Mr. Gabay.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/54/105.

(f) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

As the General Assembly completed action on this item at its 101st plenary meeting, on 8 June 1999 (decision 53/317 B), the item will not be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-fourth session.[35]

(g) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences, established in 1974 by the General Assembly (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), was retained by the Assembly at its forty-third session as a permanent subsidiary organ. The Committee's functions and composition are set out in resolution 43/222 B.

At its fifty-third session,[36] the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of seven members of the Committee on Conferences (decision 53/318). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 States:

Algeria, *** Argentina,** Austria,*** Bahamas,** Belgium,** Benin,** Chile,* Fiji,* France,* Gabon,* Georgia,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Jamaica,*** Japan,* Jordan,*** Kenya,*** Lesotho,** Namibia,* Nepal,*** Russian Federation* and United States of America.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.

[34] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 17 (e)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/53/105 and Add.1, A/C.5/53/9 and Add.1;
(b) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/53/711 and Add.1;
(c) Decisions 53/316 A and B;
(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.20 and 62;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.81 and 101.

[35] Item 17 (f) of the provisional agenda reads: "Appointment of a member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (see A/53/112)".

[36] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 17 (g)):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/53/108;
(b) Decision 53/318;
(c) Plenary meeting: A /PV.84.

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Chile, Fiji, France, Gabon, Japan, Namibia and the Russian Federation. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, members of the Committee are eligible for immediate reappointment.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/54/107.

(h) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, consisting of not more than 11 members (resolution 31/192).

At its fifty-third session,[37] the General Assembly, by its decision 53/320 of 18 February 1999, appointed one member to the Joint Inspection Unit for the term of office beginning on 1 January 2000 and expiring on 31 December 2004.

As of 1 January 2000, the Joint Inspection Unit will be composed of the following 11 members:

Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland),* Mr. Fatih Bouayad-Agha (Algeria),** Mr. Armando Duque González (Colombia),*** Mr. John D. Fox (United States of America),* Mr. Homero Luis Hernández Sánchez (Dominican Republic),** Mr. Eduard Kudriavtsev (Russian Federation),** Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan),**** Mr. Francesco Mezzalama (Italy),** Mr. Wolfgang M. Münch (Germany),* Mr. Khalil Issa Othman (Jordan)** and Mr. Louis Dominique Ouedraogo (Burkina Faso).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.
**** Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Abraszewski, Mr. Fox, Mr. Münch and Mr. Ouedraogo.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/54/108.

18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members (resolution 1654 (XVI)). At its seventeenth session, the Assembly enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven members; and at its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25 (decision 34/425).

[37] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 17 (h)):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/53/109;
(b) Note by the President of the General Assembly: A/53/110;
(c) Decision 53/320;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.43 and 94.

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 24 Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

At its fifty-third session,[38] the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/68); to continue to examine the implementation by Member States of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization; to continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of regular visiting missions, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence; to take all necessary steps to enlist worldwide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations; called upon the administering Powers to continue to cooperate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and to receive visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants; also called upon the administering Powers that had not participated in the work of the Special Committee to do so at its 1999 session; requested the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide economic, social and other assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to continue to do so, as appropriate, after they exercised their right to self-determination, including independence; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the resolution, as well as of the other resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee (resolution 53/68).

At the same session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 53/64), the question of New Caledonia (resolution 53/65), the question of Tokelau (resolution 53/66), the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 53/67 A and B) and the question of Gibraltar (decision 53/420).

[38] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 18):

(a) Reports of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/53/23); A/AC.109/2102–2104, A/AC.109/2106–2110 and A/AC.109/2112–2118;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/368 (Western Sahara);

(c) Reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/53/594 and A/53/602 (items 18 and 88);

(d) Draft resolution: A/53/L.58;

(e) Resolutions 53/61 (items 18 and 88), 53/64 to 53/69 and decisions 53/419 (items 18 and 88) and 53/420;

(f) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/53/SR.3–7 and 22;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.78.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/54/23);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 46/181 and 53/64), A/54/219.

19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed, *inter alia*, by Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

At the fifty-third session,[39] Kiribati and Nauru applied for admission to membership in the Organization.

A list of the Member States, which now number 185, with an indication of the date on which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations, appears in annex VI.

As at 15 June 1999, no documents had been circulated under this item.

20. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to implement further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, as set out in the annex to resolution 48/162.

Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel

At its fifty-third session,[40] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, urged all States to take the necessary measures to ensure the full and effective implementation of the relevant principles and rules of international humanitarian law, including those related to the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations personnel; also urged all States to take the necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations personnel, to respect and ensure respect for the inviolability of United Nations premises, and to ensure the speedy release of United Nations and other personnel carrying out activities in fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation; encouraged all States to become parties to and to respect fully the provisions of the relevant international instruments, including the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated

[39] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 19):
(a) Applications for admission: A/53/926–S/1999/477 and A/53/927–S/1999/478;
(b) Letters from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General: A/53/1004 and A/53/1005.

[40] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 20):
(a) Draft resolution: A/53/L.62 and Add.1;
(b) Resolution 53/87;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.81.

Personnel; called upon all States to provide adequate and prompt information concerning the arrest or detention of humanitarian personnel and United Nations personnel, to allow independent medical teams to investigate the health of those detained and to afford them the necessary medical assistance; called upon all States to consider signing and ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; called upon all Governments and parties in complex humanitarian emergencies to cooperate fully with the United Nations and other humanitarian agencies and organizations and to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel; urged all States to ensure that any threat or act of violence committed against humanitarian personnel on their territory is fully investigated and to take all appropriate measures to ensure that the perpetrators of such acts are prosecuted; welcomed the establishment by the Secretary-General of the Trust Fund for security of personnel of the United Nations system in the field and encouraged all States to contribute to the Fund; and requested the Secretary-General to present a report on the subject to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/87).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/87).

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The item entitled "Strengthening of coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance to the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the States members of the European Community (A/46/194). During that session, the Assembly adopted guiding principles and a framework for strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system (resolution 46/182). The Assembly has considered this question annually since then (resolutions 47/168, 48/57, 49/139 A, 50/57, 51/194 and 52/168) and took note of the annual report of the Secretary-General on the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance, which includes information on the Central Emergency Revolving Fund, as requested in paragraph 35 (i) of the annex to resolution 46/182.

At its fifty-third session,[41] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to report to it, through the 1999 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council, on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (resolution 53/88).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/88), A/54/154–E/1999/94.

(b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1992, at the request of El Salvador (resolution 47/158). The Assembly continued its consideration of this question at its forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions (resolutions 48/203, 49/21 J and 50/58 C).

[41] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 20 (a)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/139–E/1998/67;
(b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.59 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 53/88;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.81.

At its fifty-second session,[42] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, urged the Government of El Salvador and all political forces to make every effort to support the development of medium-term and long-term national programmes and strategies, particularly social welfare projects, designed to improve the lives of the most vulnerable segments of the population; recognized the need to continue to respond to the situation in El Salvador and the need for international support and cooperation as a complement to national efforts to promote the consolidation of a fully democratic State; reaffirmed that external cooperation played an important role in the consolidation of the peace process, the strengthening of democracy and sustainable development in El Salvador, and consequently appealed to the international community, particularly to the relevant organs of the United Nations system, international financial organizations and donor countries, to continue to provide political, technical and financial support for achieving the goals, aspirations and needs of the Salvadoran nation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution, and decided to consider at that session the question of assistance and cooperation for the sustainable development of El Salvador (resolution 52/169 C).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/169 C).

International assistance to and cooperation with the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America

This question was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, in 1994 (resolution 49/21). The Assembly continued its consideration of this question at its fiftieth session, in 1995 (resolution 50/58 B).

At its fifty-second session,[43] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, stressed the importance of international economic, financial and technical cooperation and assistance, both bilateral and multilateral, in supporting the efforts of the Central American Governments to implement the new programme for the sustainable development of the region; again stressed the need for the international community to maintain its cooperation with the Central American countries and to provide them with the necessary financial resources, in a sustained manner and on soft terms; supported the decision of the Central American Governments to concentrate their efforts on the implementation of updated programmes with strategies for sustainable human development in previously determined priority areas; requested the Secretary-General, the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and all States, international financial institutions and regional and subregional organizations to continue providing the support needed to attain the objectives of the new programme for the sustainable development of Central America; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to consider at its fifty-fourth session the question of international assistance to and cooperation with the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America (resolution 52/169 G).

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[42] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/51/917 and A/52/433;
(b) Draft resolution: A/52/L.34/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 52/169 C;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.73.

[43] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/297;
(b) Draft resolution: A/52/L.43/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 52/169 G;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.73.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/169 G).

Economic assistance to States affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

This question was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine (A/48/239). At that session, the Assembly recognized the urgent need to assist States in coping with their special economic problems arising from the implementation of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (resolution 48/210).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its forty-ninth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 49/21 A, 50/58 E and 51/30 A).

At its fifty-second session,[44] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed concern at the persistence of special economic problems confronting neighbouring and other States affected by the consequences of the severance of their economic relations with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia during the period when the sanctions had been in force and during the period following the lifting of the sanctions; welcomed the support already given by the international community to deal with the special economic problems of the affected States; renewed its invitation to all States and the relevant international organizations, both within and outside the United Nations system, in particular the international financial institutions, to continue to take into account the special needs of the affected States in providing assistance to them during the transition period following the lifting of the sanctions; encouraged the affected States of the region to continue the process of multilateral regional cooperation in such fields as cross-border infrastructure projects and the promotion of trade and investment; urged the relevant international organizations to take appropriate steps in order to broaden access for suppliers from the affected countries and to ensure their active participation in the process of post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation of the former Yugoslavia; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution, in order to assess the situation and to present an analysis of the implementation of the resolution, with a view to concluding consideration of the question (resolution 52/169 H).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/169 H).

Emergency assistance to Antigua and Barbuda, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Saint Kitts and Nevis

At its fifty-third session,[45] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed its support for the efforts of the Governments of Antigua and Barbuda, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Saint Kitts and Nevis and its solidarity with their peoples as they coped with the disaster wrought by hurricane Georges, urged all States of the international community, as a matter

[44] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/535;
(b) Draft resolution: A/52/L.44/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 52/169 H;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.73.

[45] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Draft resolution: A/53/L.2/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(b) Resolution 53/1 B;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.28.

of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the affected countries and to provide financing for the national and regional relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts being undertaken by the affected countries using their own and pooled human resources; requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the international financial institutions and bodies and agencies of the United Nations system, to assist the affected Governments in identifying their medium- and long-term needs and in mobilizing resources, as well as to help with the task of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the affected countries undertaken by their respective Governments; requested the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations to provide support and assistance in the strengthening of the disaster preparedness and prevention capacities of the countries of the region; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council at the next humanitarian questions segment of its substantive session, on the collaborative effort referred to above and on the progress made with the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts of the affected countries (resolution 53/1 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/1 B), A/54/129–E/1999/73.

Emergency assistance to Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama

At its fifty-third session,[46] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed its solidarity and support to the Governments and the peoples of Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama which were affected by hurricane Mitch; appealed to all Member States and all organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as international financial institutions and development agencies, to provide speedy support to the relief, rehabilitation and assistance effort for the affected countries; requested the Secretary-General and all organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as international financial institutions and development agencies, to assist the affected countries in assessing their needs and to help to ensure the rehabilitation and recovery of the economy and the affected population in the short, medium and long term; requested the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations to increase their support and assistance for strengthening the disaster-preparedness capacity of the countries concerned; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council at the next humanitarian questions segment of its substantive session, on the collaborative effort referred to above and on the progress made with the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts of the affected countries (resolution 53/1 C).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/1 C), A/54/130–E/1999/72.

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 44/177, 45/228, 46/175, 47/157, 48/198, 49/21 F, 50/58 F, 51/30 E and 52/169 K).

[46] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Draft resolution: A/53/L.17 and Add.1;
(b) Resolution 53/1 C;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.50.

At its fifty-third session,[47] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, declared its solidarity with the Government and the people of Djibouti, who continued to face critical challenges owing, in particular, to the scarcity of natural resources and the continuing critical situation in the Horn of Africa; considered that the process of demobilization and the reintegration and employment of demobilized soldiers was essential not only for national rehabilitation, but also for the success of the agreements with the international financial institutions and for the consolidation of peace, and that it required substantial resources that exceeded the real capacity of the country; requested the Secretary-General to continue, in close cooperation with the Government of Djibouti, his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council at the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 1999, on the progress made with regard to economic assistance to Djibouti and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/1 J).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/1 J), A/54/153–E/1999/93.

Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and rehabilitation in Tajikistan

At its fifty-third session,[48] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed the efforts aimed at achieving peace and national reconciliation in Tajikistan and encouraged the parties to expedite the full implementation of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan; welcomed the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General in drawing the attention of the international community to the acute humanitarian problems of Tajikistan and in mobilizing assistance for the implementation of the General Agreement and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country; also welcomed the appointment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Resident Coordinator as Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Tajikistan; noted with satisfaction the results of the meeting of the World Bank Consultative Group on Tajikistan, held in Paris on 20 May 1998; encouraged Member States and others concerned to continue assistance to alleviate the urgent humanitarian needs of Tajikistan; strongly condemned the murder of four members of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan, and urged the parties to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and other international humanitarian personnel; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the humanitarian situation in Tajikistan and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/1 K).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/1 K).

[47] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/361;
(b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.33/Rev.2 and Rev.2/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 53/1 J;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.81.

[48] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/500 and A/53/316;
(b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.44 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 53/1 K;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.81.

Special assistance for the economic recovery and reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

This item was considered at the fifty-second session of the General Assembly (resolution 52/169 A).

At its fifty-third session,[49] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called for a peaceful solution to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; supported regional diplomatic initiatives aimed at a peaceful settlement of the conflict; encouraged the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to pursue sound macroeconomic policies and to promote good governance and the rule of law, and urged the Government and the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to exert all efforts for economic recovery and reconstruction despite the ongoing armed conflict; renewed its invitation to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to cooperate with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations in addressing the need for rehabilitation and reconstruction and stressed the need for the Government to assist and protect the civilian population, including refugees and internally displaced persons within the territory of that country, regardless of their origin; renewed its urgent appeal to the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes to keep under consideration the special needs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and requested the Secretary-General (a) to continue to consult urgently with regional leaders, in coordination with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, about ways to bring about a peaceful and durable solution to the conflict; (b) to keep under review the economic situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo with a view to promoting participation in and support for a programme of financial and material assistance to the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and (c) to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on the actions taken pursuant to the resolution (resolution 53/1 L).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/1 L).

Assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

At its fifty-third session,[50] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed its gratitude to all States and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that had responded to the appeals of the Secretary-General and others by extending assistance to Somalia; reaffirmed the importance the Assembly attached to the creation of workable arrangements for collaboration between the United Nations system and its partner organizations and their Somali counterparts for the effective execution of rehabilitation and development activities in those parts of the country where peace and security prevailed; urged the continued implementation of resolution 47/160 so as to assist the Somali people to embark on the rehabilitation of basic social and economic services, as well as institution-building aimed at the restoration of civil administration at the local level in all those parts of the country

[49] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/538;
(b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.63;
(c) Resolution 53/1 L;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.81.

[50] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/344;
(b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.31 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 53/1 M;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.82.

where peace and security prevailed; called upon all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to respect fully the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and of non-governmental organizations, and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement throughout the country; called upon the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Somalia; called upon the international community to provide continuing and increased assistance in response to the United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Somalia; and requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures for the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/1 M).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/1 M).

Special assistance to Central and East African countries receiving refugees, returnees and displaced persons

At its fifty-third session,[51] the General Assembly, deeply concerned by the flow of refugees, returnees and other displaced persons in Central Africa as a result of ongoing conflicts in the Great Lakes region, *inter alia*, expressed its gratitude for the financial, technical and material assistance provided so far to the receiving countries and called for assistance to implement programmes for the rehabilitation of the affected areas; called upon Governments, relevant United Nations bodies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international community to strengthen the emergency response capacity of the United Nations system; urged all concerned parties to provide protection and safe and unhindered access for humanitarian personnel to the populations in need; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on the follow-up to the resolution (resolution 53/1 N).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/1 N).

Emergency assistance to the Sudan

At its fifty-third session,[52] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed its appreciation to the donor community, United Nations agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations for the contributions made to the humanitarian needs of the Sudan, and called upon them to continue their assistance; stressed the need for Operation Lifeline Sudan to be operated and managed with a view to ensuring its efficiency, transparency and effectiveness, with the full involvement and cooperation of the Government of the Sudan; recognized the need for neutrality and impartiality of humanitarian activities, and the full cooperation of all parties; stressed that Operation Lifeline Sudan should operate within the principle of national sovereignty and the framework of international cooperation; called upon the international community to continue to contribute generously to the emergency needs, recovery and development of the country, and to provide assistance to alleviate the

[51] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/292;
(b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.64;
(c) Resolution 53/1 N;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.82.

[52] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/307;
(b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.72;
(c) Resolution 53/1 O;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.92.

plight of the population affected by the recent floods; welcomed the announced ceasefire, and called upon the parties to the conflict to maintain and broaden the ceasefire in order to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance; stressed the imperative of ensuring the safety of humanitarian personnel, access for providing relief assistance to all affected populations, and the importance of strict observance of the principles and guidelines of Operation Lifeline Sudan; urged all parties involved to continue to offer all feasible assistance, including facilitating the movement of relief supplies and personnel, so as to guarantee the success of Operation Lifeline Sudan in all affected parts of the country; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize and coordinate resources and support for Operation Lifeline Sudan and to report on the emergency situation in the affected areas and the recovery, rehabilitation and development of the country to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/1 O).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/1 O).

(c) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

This question was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, in 1990 (resolution 45/190), during which the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "International cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl".

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth and fiftieth sessions (resolutions 46/150, 47/165, 48/206 and 50/134).

At its fifty-second session,[53] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in the implementation of its previous relevant resolutions and to continue to maintain close cooperation with the agencies of the United Nations system and with regional and other organizations while implementing programmes and specific projects in the framework of relevant agreements and arrangements; invited States and multilateral financial institutions and other concerned parties of the international community to provide support to the ongoing efforts made by Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-fourth session, under a separate sub-item, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/172).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/172).

(d) Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development

This question was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, in 1994 (resolution 49/139 B), under the agenda item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions".

[53] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 20 (f)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/537;
(b) Draft resolution: A/52/L.33/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 52/172;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.73.

This question was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly at the request of Argentina (A/50/144) and was considered at that session (resolution 50/19).

At its fifty-second session,[54] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, encouraged voluntary national and regional actions aimed at making available to the United Nations system national volunteer corps such as the White Helmets on a standby basis; called upon States to promote the facilitation of cooperative actions between the United Nations system and the civil society, through national volunteer corps; invited States and the United Nations system to consider ways and means to ensure the integration of the White Helmets initiative into their programme activities, particularly those related to humanitarian and disaster relief assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 52/171).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/171), A/54/217.

(e) Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify, in coordination with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, their efforts in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It also urged those agencies and organizations to consult and cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization in establishing concrete projects to improve the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people.

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-third to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 33/147, 34/133, 35/111, 36/70, 37/134, 38/145, 39/224, 40/170, 41/181, 42/166, 43/178, 44/235, 45/183, 46/201, 47/170, 48/213, 49/21 N, 50/58 H, 51/150, and 52/170).

At its fifty-third session,[55] the General Assembly stressed the importance of the work done by the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories; urged Member States, international financial institutions of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and regional and interregional organizations to extend, as rapidly and as generously as possible, in accordance with the Palestinian priorities and emphasizing national execution and capacity-building, economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution, including an assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people as well as of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them (resolution 53/89).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested that the Secretary-General continue to use the term Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, when appropriate,

[54] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 20 (e)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/586;
(b) Draft resolution: A/52/L.32/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 52/171;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.73.

[55] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 20 (d)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/153–E/1998/75;
(b) Draft resolutions: A/53/L.54/Rev.1 and A/53/L.65 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 53/89 and decision 53/424;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.81.

in accordance with General Assembly resolutions, in relevant reports to the Assembly, including the report under the item entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people", bearing in mind the need to take account of future relevant General Assembly resolutions and progress in the Middle East peace process (decision 53/424).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/89), A/54/134–E/1999/85.

(f) Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

At its fifty-third session,[56] the General Assembly called upon all relevant organizations of the United Nations to continue to coordinate closely their humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan on the basis of the Strategic Framework for Afghanistan, and appealed to donor countries and humanitarian organizations to cooperate closely with the United Nations; demanded that all Afghan parties respect international humanitarian law and that they ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of all humanitarian personnel and the protection of property of humanitarian organizations, and cooperate fully with the United Nations and associated bodies as well as with other humanitarian organizations and agencies in their efforts to respond to the humanitarian needs of the people of Afghanistan; condemned all blockades or other interference in the delivery of humanitarian relief supplies to the Afghan people as a violation of international humanitarian law, and noted the recent lifting of the blockade in central Afghanistan by the Taliban; urged all Afghan parties to ensure safe and unimpeded access for and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular the supply of food, medicine, shelter and health care, and to prevent the looting of United Nations premises and food supplies; took note of the Supplementary Protocol to the Memorandum of Understanding of 13 May 1998, signed by the United Nations and the Taliban on the security of United Nations personnel in Afghanistan; called upon all parties within Afghanistan to respect fully the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all, regardless of gender, ethnicity or religion; strongly urged all of the Afghan parties to end discriminatory policies and to recognize, protect and promote the equal rights and dignity of women and men; called upon the international community to respond to the inter-agency consolidated appeal for emergency humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance for Afghanistan for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1999; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on the actions taken pursuant to the resolution (resolution 53/203 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/203 B).

21. University for Peace

The idea of establishing a University for Peace was proposed by the President of Costa Rica and approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979. The Assembly approved the establishment of the University for Peace at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 35/55).

At its forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-eighth and fiftieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolution 45/8, 46/11, 48/9 and 50/41).

[56] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 20 (c)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/346;
(b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.66 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 53/203 B;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.93.

At its fifty-second session,[57] the General Assembly invited Member States, non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental bodies, as well as interested organizations and individuals, to contribute directly to the Trust Fund for Peace and to the budget of the University for Peace; invited Member States to accede to the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace; and requested the Secretary-General to consider ways of strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and the University for Peace and to submit a report thereon to it at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 52/9).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/9).

22. Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

The item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport" was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations, in his capacity as Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (A/48/237).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 48/11 and 49/29). At its forty-ninth session, the Assembly decided to include an item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session (resolution 49/29). The Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth session (resolution 50/13 and decision 50/486).

At its fifty-second session,[58] the General Assembly, *inter alia,* requested the Secretary-General to promote the observance of the Olympic Truce among Member States, drawing the attention of world public opinion to the contribution such a truce would make to the promotion of international understanding and the preservation of peace and goodwill, and to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee in the realization of that objective; and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session and to consider it before the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney, Australia, in the year 2000 (resolution 52/21).

No advance documentation is expected.

23. Multilingualism

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, at the request of Belgium, Burundi, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, Monaco, Morocco, the Niger, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia and Viet Nam (A/50/147). The Assembly considered the item at that session (resolution 50/11).

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[57] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 26):
(a) Draft resolution: A/52/L.10 and Add.1;
(b) Resolution 52/9;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.44.

[58] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 24):
(a) Draft resolution: A/52/L.23/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(b) Resolution 52/21;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.54.

At its fifty-second session,[59] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-fourth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of resolution 50/11 (resolution 52/23).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/23).

24. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin

The item entitled "Restitution of works of art to countries victims of expropriation" was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of Zaire (A/9199).

The Assembly considered the question at its twenty-eighth, thirtieth to thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, fortieth, forty-second, forty-fourth, forty-sixth, forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 3148 (XXVIII), 3187 (XXVIII), 3391 (XXX), 31/40, 32/18, 33/50, 34/64, 35/127, 35/128, 36/64, 38/34, 40/19, 42/7, 44/18, 46/10, 48/15, 50/56 and 52/24). The item has been included in the agenda of the Assembly under its current title since the thirty-fourth session.

At its fifty-second session,[60] the General Assembly commended UNESCO and the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation on the work they had accomplished, in particular through the promotion of bilateral negotiations, for the return or restitution of cultural property, the preparation of inventories of movable cultural property, the reduction of illicit traffic in cultural property and the dissemination of information to the public; reaffirmed that the restitution to a country of its objets d'art, monuments, museum pieces, archives, manuscripts, documents and any other cultural or artistic treasures contributed to the strengthening of international cooperation and to the preservation and flowering of universal cultural values through fruitful cooperation between developed and developing countries; requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with UNESCO, to continue to develop all possibilities for bringing about the attainment of the objectives of resolution 50/56; and also requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/24).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/24).

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[59] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 23):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/577);
(b) Draft resolution: A/52/L.35 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 52/23;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.55.

[60] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 27):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO: A/52/211;
(b) Draft resolution: A/52/L.12 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 52/24;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.55.

25. Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie

The item entitled "Observer status for the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation in the General Assembly" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of 21 Governments (A/33/242). The Agency was granted observer status in the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 33/18).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly, *inter alia,* welcomed the five cooperation agreements concluded in 1995 and 1996 between the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the one hand and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation on the other; invited the Secretary-General to include the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation in the periodic meetings he holds with the heads of regional organizations, taking into account the role played by the Agency in the area of conflict prevention and support for democracy and the rule of law; invited the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation, to continue to promote cooperation between the two organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/2).

At its fifty-third session,[61] the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, decided that the International Organization of la Francophonie would participate, in the capacity of observer, in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly and of its subsidiary organs, instead of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (decision 53/453).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/2).

26. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Algeria (A/36/196). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 477 (V), in which it requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States (LAS) to attend sessions of the Assembly as an observer; and decided to invite the League to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and of its subsidiary organs as an observer (resolution 36/24).

At its thirty-seventh to fifty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/17, 38/6, 39/9, 40/5, 41/4, 42/5, 43/3, 44/7, 45/82, 46/24, 47/12, 48/21, 49/14, 50/16, 51/20 and 52/5).

[61] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 8):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/53/701;
(b) Decision 53/453;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.93.

At its fifty-third session,[62] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and LAS and its specialized organizations; called upon the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to intensify cooperation with LAS and its specialized organizations in certain priority sectors; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of LAS, to encourage periodic consultation between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of LAS to review and strengthen coordination mechanisms; decided that a general meeting between the United Nations system and LAS should take place once every two years, and inter-agency sectoral meetings should be organized regularly on areas of priority and wide importance in the development of the Arab States; reaffirmed the importance of holding the next general meeting on cooperation between the representatives of the secretariats of organizations of the United Nations system and of the General Secretariat of LAS and its specialized organizations during 1999, and a sectoral meeting on areas of priority during 2000; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/8).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/8), A/54/180.

27. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, at the request of Senegal (A/50/141 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1–3). The Assembly considered the item at that session and at its fifty-first and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 50/15, 51/7 and 52/7).

At its fifty-third session,[63] the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the resolutions adopted and the activities carried out by the Inter-Parliamentary Union during the past year in support of United Nations actions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on various aspects of cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, including information made available by the Inter-Parliamentary Union on preparations for the proposed conference of presiding officers of national parliaments in 2000 (resolution 53/13).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/13).

[62] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 27):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/434;
(b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.11 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 53/8;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.42.

[63] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 28):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/458;
(b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.12 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 53/13;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.46 and 47.

28. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization

At its fifty-third session,[64] the General Assembly endorsed the cooperative arrangements entered into by the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) with various entities of the United Nations system for joint efforts towards the implementation of the economic projects and programmes of ECO; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, and invited the relevant international financial institutions, to initiate, maintain and increase consultations and programmes and extend their assistance to ECO and its associated institutions in the attainment of their objectives; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/15).

The Fifth Consultative Meeting between the executive heads of subregional organizations and ESCAP will be held at Suva in November 1999.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/15), A/54/168.

29. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Pakistan (A/35/194).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-fifth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 35/36, 36/23, 37/4, 38/4, 39/7, 40/4, 41/3, 42/4, 43/2, 44/8, 45/9, 46/13, 47/18, 48/24, 49/15, 50/17, 51/18, 52/14 and 53/16).

At its fifty-third session,[65] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) to continue to cooperate in their common search for solutions to global problems; welcomed the efforts of the United Nations and OIC to strengthen cooperation between the two organizations in areas of common concern and to review the ways and means for enhancing the actual mechanisms of such cooperation; welcomed with appreciation the increased cooperation between the United Nations and OIC in the field of peacemaking and preventive diplomacy and took note of the close cooperation between the two organizations in the search for a peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict in Afghanistan; welcomed the efforts of the secretariats of the two organizations to strengthen information exchange, coordination and cooperation between them in areas of mutual interest in the political field and their ongoing consultations with a view to further developing the modalities of such cooperation; welcomed also the periodic high-level meetings between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-

[64] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 34):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/435;
(b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.14 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 53/15;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.48.

[65] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 26):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/430;
(b) Draft resolution A/53/L.13;
(c) Resolution 53/16;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.48.

General of OIC, as well as between senior secretariat officials of the two organizations, and encouraged their participation in important meetings of the two organizations; encouraged the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their cooperation with the subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions of OIC, particularly by negotiating cooperation agreements, and invited them to multiply the contacts and meetings of the focal points for cooperation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and OIC; urged the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, especially the lead agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to OIC and its subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions in order to enhance cooperation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and OIC (resolution 53/16).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/16).

30. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

The item entitled "Coordination of the activities of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe" was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1992, at the request of Czechoslovakia (A/47/192). The Conference was granted observer status in the Assembly at the forty-eighth session (resolution 48/5).

At the Budapest Summit Meeting in December 1994, the participating States decided to change the name, with effect from 1 January 1995, from Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-ninth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 49/13, 50/87, 51/57 and 52/20).

At its fifty-third session,[66] the General Assembly noted with appreciation the further improvement of cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and its agencies and OSCE; welcomed the participation of high-level United Nations representatives in the meetings of the Permanent Council of OSCE and the participation of that organization in the third meeting of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and of regional organizations; noted with appreciation the conclusion by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Secretary-General of OSCE of a memorandum of understanding on the enhancement of the cooperation between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the secretariat of that organization, the agreement on areas for enhanced cooperation between UNHCR and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of OSCE and the agreement on cooperation between the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of OSCE; encouraged further efforts of OSCE to foster security and stability in its region through early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation; commended OSCE for its contribution to the

[66] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 36):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/672;
(b) Draft resolutions: A/53/L.60 and Add.1 and A/53/L.61;
(c) Resolution 53/85;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.80.

implementation of Security Council resolution 1160 (1998); welcomed the establishment by OSCE of the Kosovo Verification Mission to verify implementation of Security Council resolution 1199 (1998); welcomed the readiness of OSCE to continue to fulfil the role assigned to it in the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in cooperation with the United Nations; fully supported the continued OSCE field assistance in Albania; commended OSCE for the provision of civilian police monitors in the Danubian region of Croatia; fully supported the activities of OSCE to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict in and around the Nagorny Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, and welcomed the cooperation between the United Nations and OSCE in that regard; welcomed the cooperation between OSCE and the United Nations in the peace process in Georgia; fully supported the efforts of OSCE aimed at achieving a settlement of the problems in the eastern zone of the Republic of Moldova; requested the Secretary-General to continue exploring with the Chairman-in-Office and the Secretary-General of OSCE possibilities for further enhancement of cooperation between the two organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/85).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/85).

31. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The question of cooperation between the United Nations and OAU was first considered by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2011 (XX)).

From the twenty-first to twenty-sixth sessions, the question of cooperation between the two organizations continued to be considered by the General Assembly, but it was focused on specific areas (resolutions 2103 (XXI), 2193 (XXII), 2505 (XXIV) and 2863 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh to fifty-second sessions, the General Assembly considered the question in the broader context of cooperation between OAU, on the one hand, and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system on the other (resolutions 2962 (XXVII), 3066 (XXVIII), 3280 (XXIX), 3412 (XXX), 31/13, 32/19, 33/27, 34/21, 35/117, 36/80, 37/15, 38/5, 39/8, 40/20, 41/8, 42/9, 43/12, 44/17, 45/13, 46/20, 47/148, 48/25, 49/64, 50/158, 51/151 and 52/20).

At its fifty-third session,[67] the General Assembly encouraged the early implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (A/52/871–S/1998/318) by the United Nations and its organs and the specialized agencies, each in its respective area of competence; called upon the United Nations to cooperate and coordinate its efforts with those of OAU, *inter alia*, in the areas of peaceful settlement of disputes and maintenance of international peace and security in Africa, and of prevention of conflict through the promotion of a culture of peace, tolerance and harmonious relations in Africa and enhancement of the existing pattern of exchange of information and consultation; invited the United Nations to continue to assist OAU in strengthening the

[67] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 35):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/419;
(b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.21/Rev.1;
(c) Resolution 53/91;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.81.

institutional and operational capacity of its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution in Africa; urged the United Nations to encourage donor countries, in consultation with OAU, to provide adequate funding and training for African countries in their efforts to enhance their peacekeeping capabilities; urged the United Nations to continue to support OAU in its efforts to manage the expansion of the democratic experience in Africa, in particular in the areas of education for democracy, election observation, human rights and freedom, including technical support to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights; called upon all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide appropriate assistance to refugees and displaced persons, as well as to the African countries of asylum; stressed that the economic, technical and development assistance provided to Africa by the United Nations system must continue, and emphasized the urgent need for those organizations to accord priority to Africa in that field; urged the Secretary-General, Member States, and regional and international organizations to extend their support to the operations of the African Economic Community, its popularization and the strengthening of its institutional support; invited the Secretary-General to associate closely OAU with the implementation, follow-up and evaluation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and beyond, including the conduct of the final review of the implementation in the year 2002; called upon the Secretary-General to develop new and effective strategies for the implementation of the recommendations of the meeting of the secretariats of OAU and the United Nations held from 6 to 8 May 1998; called upon the relevant organs of the United Nations system to ensure the effective, fair and equitable representation of Africans at senior and policy levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional field operations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution and on the development of cooperation between OAU and the organizations of the United Nations system (resolution 53/91).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/91).

32. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of Bolivia, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay (A/42/192 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-second to fiftieth and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 42/12, 43/5, 44/4, 45/5, 46/12, 47/13, 48/22, 49/6, 50/14 and 52/3).

At its fifty-third session,[68] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item to its fifty-fourth session and to include it in the provisional agenda of that session (decision 53/408).

No advance documentation is expected.

[68] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 25):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/420;
(b) Decision 53/408;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.42.

33. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Cuba (A/46/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to fifty-second sessions (decision 46/407 and resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17 and 52/10).

At its fifty-third session,[69] the General Assembly reiterated its call on all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the resolution in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the freedom of trade and navigation; once again urged States that had and continued to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/4).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/4), A/54/259.

34. Dialogue among civilizations

This item was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998, at the request of the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/53/233).

Also at its fifty-third session,[70] the General Assembly, welcoming the collective endeavour of the international community to enhance understanding through constructive dialogue among civilizations on the threshold of the third millennium, decided to proclaim the year 2001 as the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations; invited Governments, the United Nations system, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and other relevant international and non-governmental organizations, to plan and implement appropriate cultural, educational and social programmes to promote the concept of dialogue among civilizations; and requested the Secretary-General to present a provisional report on activities in that regard to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session and a final report at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 53/22).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/22).

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[69] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 29):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/320 and Add.1–3;
(b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.6;
(c) Resolution 53/4;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.37.

[70] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 168):
(a) Draft resolution: A/53/L.23/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(b) Resolution 53/22;
(c) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.46 and 53.

35. Assistance in mine action

The item entitled "Assistance in mine action", which was, until the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, called "Assistance in mine clearance", was first included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the 12 States Members of the European Union) (A/48/193). The Assembly considered the item at that session (resolution 48/7) and at each subsequent session (resolutions 49/215, 50/82, 51/149 and 52/173).

At its fifty-third session,[71] the General Assembly welcomed the efforts made by the United Nations to foster the establishment of mine-clearance capacities in countries where mines constituted a serious threat; invited Member States to develop national programmes to promote awareness of landmines, especially among children; expressed its appreciation for contributions made to the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action, and appealed for further contributions; encouraged all relevant multilateral and national programmes and bodies to include activities related to mine action in their humanitarian, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development assistance activities; stressed the importance of international support for emergency assistance to mine victims; emphasized the important role of the United Nations in mine-action coordination; encouraged the Secretary-General to develop further a comprehensive mine-action strategy; welcomed the creation of the United Nations Mine Action Service and its designation as the focal point for mine action within the United Nations system; urged Member States, regional, governmental and non-governmental organizations to extend full cooperation in that area; called upon Member States to provide the necessary information and technical assistance, and to locate, remove, destroy or otherwise render ineffective minefields, mines, booby traps and other devices in accordance with international law; encouraged them as well to support ongoing activities to promote appropriate technology, as well as safety standards; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the progress achieved to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/26).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/26).

36. Bethlehem 2000

In response to a decision taken by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People at its 237th meeting, on 16 April 1998, the Permanent Representatives of Afghanistan, Cuba, Malta and Senegal to the United Nations, members of the Bureau of the Committee, addressed a letter to the Secretary-General on 15 May 1998 (A/53/141), requesting the inclusion of an item entitled "Bethlehem 2000" in the provisional agenda of the fifty-third session. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 15 September 1998, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the agenda of its fifty-third session.

[71] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 42):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/496;
(b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.28 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 53/26;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.60.

At its fifty-third session,[72] the General Assembly, recalling the fact that the Palestinian city of Bethlehem was the birthplace of Jesus Christ and one of the most historic and significant sites on earth, noting that the world would celebrate in Bethlehem, a city of peace, the onset of the new millennium in a global vision of hope for all peoples, and stressing the need for ensuring free and unhindered access to the holy places in Bethlehem to the faithful of all religions and the citizens of all nationalities, expressed support for the Bethlehem 2000 project and commended the efforts undertaken by the Palestinian Authority in that regard; noted with appreciation the assistance given by the international community in support of the project; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the pertinent organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to increase their efforts to ensure the success of the project; and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session so that the Assembly might have a renewed opportunity to reaffirm its further support for the event (resolution 53/27).

No advance documentation is expected.

37. Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of heads of State or Government (resolution 47/92). The Summit was held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995.

The item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development" was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly at the request of Denmark (A/50/192). At the same session, the Assembly decided to hold a special session of the General Assembly in the year 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and to consider further actions and initiatives (resolution 50/161).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 51/202 and 52/25).

At its fifty-third session,[73] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed its profound concern at the seriousness of the current economic crisis in many regions of the world and of its negative social and economic consequences; emphasized the urgency of placing the goals of social development as contained in the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action at the centre of economic policy-making, including policies influencing domestic and global market forces and the global economy; also emphasized the need for revitalized economic and social development everywhere within a framework that placed people at the

[72] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 157):
(a) Draft resolution: A/53/L.37 and Add.1;
(b) Resolution 53/27;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.61.

[73] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 37):
(a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly on the Implementation of the Outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and Further Initiatives: Supplement No. 45 (A/53/45);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/211;
(c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/53/210;
(d) Draft resolution: A/53/L.34 and Add.1;
(e) Resolution 53/28 and decision 53/405;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.32 and 62.

centre of development and aimed to meet human needs rapidly and more effectively; reiterated the call of the World Summit for Social Development for Governments to assess on a regular basis national progress towards implementing the outcome of the Summit, and encouraged Governments to provide information using the Secretary-General's guidelines for national reporting on the progress made and obstacles encountered, in the implementation of the Declaration and the Programme of Action; considered as a positive step towards greater cooperation and strengthened partnership among members of the international community the convening of its high-level meeting on renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership, held in September 1998, on the overall theme of "the social and economic impact of globalization and interdependence and their policy implications"; expressed concern that the volatility of short-term capital flows could have negative consequences for social development, undermining the goals of the Summit and setting back progress in its implementation, in particular in developing countries, and underlined the need to study the ways and means to address the problem; reaffirmed that a strong political commitment by the international community was needed to implement strengthened international cooperation for development; reaffirmed the need for effective partnership and cooperation between Governments and the relevant actors of civil society and the social partners, in the implementation of and follow-up to the Declaration and the Programme of Action; emphasized the importance of the continued involvement and support by funds and programmes as well as specialized agencies, in the promotion and attainment of the Summit commitments; urged the continued involvement and support by the regional commissions in the promotion of the implementation of the objectives of the Summit at the regional and subregional levels; recalled resolution 50/161, in which it decided to hold a special session in 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and to consider further actions and initiatives; reiterated that the objectives of the special session would be to reaffirm the Declaration and the Programme of Action agreed at the Summit and not to renegotiate them, to identify progress made and constraints therein, as well as lessons learned, in the implementation of the Declaration and the Programme of Action at the national, regional and international levels and to recommend concrete actions and initiatives to further efforts towards full and effective implementation of the Declaration and the Programme of Action; took note of the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee that the Commission for Social Development, which had primary responsibility for the follow-up and review of the implementation of the Declaration and the Programme of Action, be entrusted with the responsibility of acting as the forum for national reporting, benefiting from the sharing of experiences gained and thus in 1999 and 2000 identifying areas where further initiatives were needed, for consideration by the Preparatory Committee; invited all relevant organs, funds and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, to contribute to and be actively involved in the preparatory process and the special session by submitting contributions for the overall assessment of the implementation of the Copenhagen commitments as well as by, *inter alia*, submitting proposals for further actions and initiatives; welcomed the offer of the Government of Switzerland to convene the special session at the United Nations Office at Geneva; decided that the special session would be held at Geneva from 26 to 30 June 2000; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the outcome of the Summit (resolution 53/28).

At the same session, the General Assembly adopted the provisional agenda for the first session of the Preparatory Committee (decision 53/405).

At its thirty-seventh session, in February 1999, the Commission for Social Development considered two topics under its restructured agenda and multi-year programme of work, namely, the priority themes "Social services for all" and "Initiation of the overall review of the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development". The Commission adopted resolution 37/1, which contained a set of agreed conclusions on social services for all, and decided to transmit them to the Economic and Social Council for the Council's consideration at its substantive session of 1999, as well as to the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session at its first substantive session (17–29 May 1999). Concerning the initiation of the overall review of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit, the Commission adopted resolution 37/3 inviting Governments to provide additional inputs, in particular proposals concerning possible further initiatives, to the Preparatory Committee to facilitate its work at its first substantive session.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly on the Implementation of the Outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and Further Initiatives, Supplement No. 45 (A/54/45);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/28), A/54/220;

(c) Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council at its 1999 substantive session (A/54/3).

38. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters[1]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Guyana, India, Maldives, Nepal, Nigeria and Sri Lanka (A/34/246). At that session, the Assembly decided to transmit to its thirty-fifth session the draft resolution submitted at the thirty-fourth session and related documents (decision 34/431).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 35/453, 36/460, 37/450, 38/454, 39/455, 40/460, 41/469, 42/459, 43/458, 44/460, 45/421 and 46/418).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 47/62 and, in response, the Secretary-General issued a report containing comments made by Member States on a possible review of the membership of the Security Council (A/48/264 and Add.1, 2 and Add.2/Corr.1 and Add.3–10).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly established the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters Related to the Security Council; and requested the Working Group to submit a report on the progress of its work to the Assembly before the end of its forty-eighth session (resolution 48/26). In September 1994, September 1995, September 1996, August 1997 and August 1998, the Open-ended Working Group submitted reports on the progress of its work (A/48/47, A/49/47, A/50/47/Rev.1, A/51/47 and Corr.1 and A/52/47).

The General Assembly decided at its forty-eighth to fifty-second sessions that the Open-ended Working Group should continue its work and submit a report to the Assembly before the end of the following session (decisions 48/498, 49/499, 50/489, 51/476 and 52/490).

Accordingly, the Open-ended Working Group continued its work during the years 1995 to 1999.

At its fifty-third session,[74] the Working Group was chaired by the President of the General Assembly, Mr. Didier Opertti Badan (Uruguay), and the Vice-Chairmen were the Permanent Representatives of Sri Lanka and Sweden, Mr. John de Saram and Mr. Hans Dahlgren.

At the same session, the General Assembly determined not to adopt any resolution or decision on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters, without the affirmative vote of at least two thirds of the Members of the General Assembly (resolution 53/30).

The Working Group will submit a report to the General Assembly before the end of its fifty-third session, including any agreed recommendations.

Document: Report of the Open-ended Working Group, Supplement No. 47 (A/54/47).

39. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

The question of support by the United Nations system for the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, at the request of 38 Member States (A/49/236 and Add.1). The item was considered at the forty-ninth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 49/30, 50/133, 51/31 and 52/18).

At its fifty-third session,[75] the General Assembly expressed its appreciation for the activities carried out by the United Nations system in the field of democratization; welcomed the work carried out by the follow-up mechanism to the Third International Conference of New or Restored Democracies on Democracy and Development; stressed the importance of support by Member States, the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations for the holding of the Fourth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/31).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/31).

[74] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 59):
(a) Report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters Related to the Security Council: Supplement No. 47 (A/53/47);
(b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.46;
(c) Resolution 53/30;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.63–66.

[75] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 33):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/554 and Corr.1;
(b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.38 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 53/31;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.66 and 67.

40. Oceans and the law of the sea[1]

(a) Law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force on 16 November 1994, one year after the deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession. As at 15 May 1999, 129 States and one entity, the European Union, had deposited their instruments of ratification or accession. Since 1984 the General Assembly has considered developments relating to the Convention under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18, 44/26, 45/145, 46/78, 47/65, 48/28, 49/28, 50/23 and 51/34).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session an item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolution 51/34). The Assembly continued its consideration of the item at the fifty-second session (resolution 52/26).

At its fifty-third session,[76] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon all States that had not done so to become parties to the Convention; called upon States to harmonize as a matter of priority their national legislation with the provisions of the Convention; noted with satisfaction that the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea delivered its first judgement on 4 December 1997; also noted with satisfaction the progress in the work of the International Seabed Authority and in the work of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the institutional capacity of the Organization adequately responded to the needs of States, the newly established institutions under the Convention and other competent international organizations by providing advice and assistance, taking into account the special needs of developing countries; urged all States, in particular coastal States in affected regions, to take all necessary and appropriate measures to prevent and combat incidents of piracy and armed robbery at sea and to investigate or cooperate in the investigation of such incidents wherever they occur and bring the alleged perpetrators to justice, in accordance with international law; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution, including other developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea (resolution 53/32).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/32).

(b) Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

The Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks was adopted on 4 August 1995 by the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and High Migratory Fish Stocks, and was opened for signature on 4 December 1995. As at 15 May 1999, it had

[76] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 38 (a)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/456;
(b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.35 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 53/32;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.68 and 69.

received 59 signatures and 21 ratifications or accessions. The Agreement requires 30 ratifications or accessions to enter into force.

The Conference was convened pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/192 and in accordance with the mandate agreed upon by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in paragraph 17.49 of Agenda 21, to identify and assess existing problems related to the conservation and management of such fish stocks, consider means of improving cooperation on fisheries among States, and formulate appropriate recommendations. The Conference held six sessions in New York from 1993 to 1995.

The Assembly considered the question at its forty-eighth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 48/194, 49/121, 50/24 and 51/35).

At its fifty-second session,[77] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon all States and other entities that had not done so to ratify or accede to the Agreement and to consider applying it provisionally; took note with concern that many commercially important straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks had been subject to heavy and little regulated fishing efforts and that some stocks continued to be overfished; welcomed the fact that a growing number of States and other entities had adopted legislation, established regulations or taken other measures to implement the provisions of the Agreement, and urged them to enforce those measures fully; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session and biennially thereafter on further developments relating to the conservation and management of such fish stocks; and also requested the Secretary-General to ensure that reporting on all major fishery-related activities and instruments was effectively coordinated and duplication of activities and reporting were minimized (resolution 52/28).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (resolution 52/28).

41. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in 1986, at the request of Brazil (A/41/143 and Corr.1).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-second to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 42/16, 43/23, 44/20, 45/36, 46/19, 47/74, 48/23, 49/26, 50/18, 51/19 and 52/14).

At its fifty-third session,[78] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance of the purposes and objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic as a basis for the promotion of cooperation among the countries of the region; called upon all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives established in the declaration of the

[77] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 39 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/555;
(b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.29 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 52/28;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.57.

[78] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 32):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/488;
(b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.41 and Corr.1;
(c) Resolution 53/34;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.70.

zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives and with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the Organization, in particular actions that might create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region; welcomed the progress towards the full entry into force of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) and the signing of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba); affirmed the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions and its determination to preserve the region for all peaceful purposes and activities protected by international law, in particular the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; requested the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render all appropriate assistance that States of the zone might seek in their joint efforts to implement the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 and subsequent resolutions on the matter under review and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views expressed by Member States (resolution 53/34).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/34).

42. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Various aspects of the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been dealt with by the Security Council and by the General Assembly. The issue was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Turkey (A/46/237).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 46/242, 47/121, 48/88, 49/10, 52/213 and 52/150 and decision 50/492).

At its fifty-third session,[79] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed its fully support for the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and welcomed the successful implementation of certain of its aspects, including the establishment of a lasting cessation of hostilities, the introduction of a new flag, passports, common licence plates and a common currency, the implementation of the municipal elections held on 13 and 14 September 1997, and the holding of free and fair elections on 12 and 13 September 1998 throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina; reaffirmed the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference, held at Bonn, Germany, on 9 and 10 December 1997, and called upon all parties and others concerned to implement fully those conclusions, including compliance with the decisions of the High Representative; welcomed the conclusions of the Ministerial Meeting of the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council, held in Luxembourg on 9 June 1998, and demanded their full implementation; called upon all parties to cooperate in ensuring the substantial functioning of all of the common institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and urged the relevant international organizations to continue to provide assistance to meet the infrastructural needs of the new common institutions; underlined that the assistance provided by the international community remained strictly conditional upon compliance with the Peace Agreement and subsequent obligations, including cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the

[79] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 41):
(a) Draft resolution: A/53/L.55 and Add.1;
(b) Resolution 53/35;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.72.

Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and facilitation of the return of refugees and displaced persons; welcomed the successful implementation of the 1997 municipal elections in the overwhelming majority of municipalities, requested the full implementation of the results, and urged the elected authorities to work in a spirit of reconciliation; underlined the importance of establishing, strengthening and expanding throughout all of Bosnia and Herzegovina free and pluralistic media, welcomed the establishment of the Independent Media Commission, and stressed the importance of continuing the implementation and development of a truly public television broadcasting service throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina; noted that the Tribunal had the authority to address individual responsibility for the perpetration of the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity and other serious violations of international humanitarian law, and demanded that all the parties fulfil their obligations to hand over to the Tribunal all indicted persons in territories under their control and otherwise to comply fully with the orders of the Tribunal and to cooperate with the work of the Tribunal; requested the Secretary-General to provide, by 1 September 1999, a comprehensive report, including an assessment, on the events dating from the establishment of the safe area of Srebrenica on 16 April 1993 under Security Council resolution 819 (1993), which was followed by the establishment of other safe areas, until the endorsement of the Peace Agreement by the Security Council under resolution 1031 (1995), bearing in mind the relevant decisions of the Security Council and the proceedings of the International Tribunal in that respect, and encouraged Member States and others concerned to provide relevant information; encouraged the acceleration of the peaceful, orderly and phased return of refugees and displaced persons, including to areas where they would be in the ethnic minority; welcomed continued and new efforts by the United Nations agencies, the European Union, bilateral and other donors and non-governmental organizations to establish and implement projects designed to facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons, including projects that would help to create a safe and secure environment with increased economic opportunity; reaffirmed once again its support for the principle that all statements and commitments made under duress, in particular those regarding land and property, were wholly null and void, and supported the effective engagement of the Commission for Real Property Claims of Displaced Persons and Refugees, in compliance with its mandate; urged the adoption and effective implementation of new non-discriminatory property and housing legislation in both entities; stressed the need for a more comprehensive approach to economic reform, which should contribute to the more homogeneous development of economy and trade in the two entities and across the inter-entity boundary line; welcomed the progress made in implementing the decision of the Brcko Arbitration Board and noted that the outcome of the Arbitration Award would be significantly affected by the degree of compliance shown by the parties; also welcomed the progress made in the implementation of articles II and IV of the Agreement on Regional Stabilization and the successful graduation to article V, and urged all parties to continue to pursue the full implementation of their obligations; stressed the need for timely information about the level of cooperation and compliance with the International Tribunal and its orders, the status and programme for the return of refugees and displaced persons to and within Bosnia and Herzegovina and the status and implementation of the Agreement on Subregional Arms Control; and welcomed the transfer of the responsibilities for the national mine-action programme to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and invited Member States to continue to support the mine-action activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina (resolution 53/35).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the events in Srebrenica (resolution 53/35).

43. The situation in the Middle East[1]

Various aspects of the Middle East have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947. Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to fifty-second sessions, from 1975 to 1997 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C, 45/83 A to C, 46/82 A and B, 47/63 A and B, 48/58, 48/59 A and B, 49/87 A and B, 49/88, 50/21, 50/22 A to C, 51/27, 51/28, 51/29, 52/53 and 52/54).

At its fifty-third session,[80] the General Assembly determined that the decision of Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem was illegal and therefore null and void; deplored the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980) and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution; called once more upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/37).

At the same session, the General Assembly, *inter alia,* declared that Israel had failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981); declared also that the Israeli decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and had no validity whatsoever, as confirmed by the Security Council in its resolution 497 (1981), and called upon Israel to rescind it; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constituted a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region; called upon Israel to resume the talks on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and to respect the commitments and undertakings reached during the previous talks; demanded once more that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/38).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 53/37 and 53/38).

44. Question of Palestine[1]

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1–4). At that session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian

[80] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 40):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/53/550 and A/53/652–S/1998/1050;
(b) Draft resolutions: A/53/L.52 and Add.1 and A/53/L.53 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
(c) Resolutions 53/37 and 53/38;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.75 and 76.

people, to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings (resolution 3210 (XXIX)). At the same session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly also invited the PLO to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices; and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights previously recognized; and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and subsequent sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee (resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A, 33/28 A, 34/65 A, 35/169 A, 36/120 A, 37/86 A, 38/58 A, 39/49 A, 40/96 A, 41/43 A, 42/66 A, 43/175 A, 44/41 A, 45/67 A, 46/74 A, 47/64 A, 48/158 A, 49/62 A, 50/84 A and 51/23).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B). The Assembly later requested that the Special Unit be redesignated as the Division for Palestinian Rights, with an expanded mandate of work.

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Conference on the Question of Palestine, and authorized the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference (resolution 36/120 C).

The International Conference on the Question of Palestine, held at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983, called, *inter alia,* for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, as well as the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other concerned States, on an equal footing. At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 38/58 C).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; affirmed the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their sovereignty over their territory occupied since 1967; and decided that, effective as at 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the PLO within

the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

Since its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly has welcomed the developments in the peace process, in particular the convening at Madrid, on 30 October 1991, of the Peace Conference on the Middle East (resolution 46/75) and subsequent negotiations, and the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization on 13 September 1993 (resolution 48/158 A), as well as the subsequent implementation agreements; and has reaffirmed a number of principles for the achievement of a final settlement and comprehensive peace (resolution 48/158 D).

At its fifty-third session,[81] the General Assembly, considered that the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People could continue to make a valuable and positive contribution to international efforts to promote the effective implementation of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people during the transitional period; authorized the Committee to continue to promote the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, to make such adjustments in its approved programme of work as it might consider appropriate in the light of developments, to mobilize support and assistance for the Palestinian people, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session and thereafter; and requested the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation to Palestinian and other non-governmental organizations to mobilize international solidarity for the achievement by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights, and to involve additional non-governmental organizations in its work (resolution 53/39).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continued its programme of work, in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, including the organization of meetings in various regions with the participation of all sectors of the international community, the further development of the United Nations Information System on the Question of Palestine, the completion of the project on the modernization of the records of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, and the annual training programme for staff of the Palestinian Authority (resolution 53/40).

Also at its fifty-third session,[81] the General Assembly considered that the special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information was very useful in raising the awareness of the international community concerning the complexities of the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East; requested the Department, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue its special information programme on the question of Palestine for the biennium 1998–1999, and to expand its collection of audio-visual material, including the updating of the exhibit in the Secretariat (resolution 53/41).

[81] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 39):
(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/53/35);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/652–S/1998/1050;
(c) Draft resolution: A/53/L.48 and Add.1, A/53/L.49 and Add.1, A/53/L.50 and Add.1 and A/53/L.51 and Add.1;
(d) Resolutions 53/39 to 53/42;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.73, 74 and 76.

At the same session, the General Assembly expressed its full support for the ongoing peace process which began in Madrid and the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements of 1993, as well as the subsequent implementation agreements; stressed the necessity for commitment to the principle of land for peace and the implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), which formed the basis of the Middle East peace process, and the need for scrupulous implementation of the agreements reached between the parties, including the redeployment of the Israeli forces from the West Bank and the commencement of the negotiations on the final settlement; called upon the concerned parties, the co-sponsors of the peace process and other interested parties, as well as the entire international community to exert all the necessary efforts and initiatives to bring the peace process back on track; stressed the need for: (a) the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination, and (b) the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967; also stressed the need for resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with Assembly resolution 194 (III); urged Member States to expedite the provision of economic and technical assistance to the Palestinian people during that critical period; emphasized the importance for the United Nations to play a more active and expanded role in the current peace process; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, for the promotion of peace in the region and to submit progress reports on developments in that matter (resolution 53/42).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Supplement No. 35 (A/54/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/42).

45. Global implications of the year 2000 date conversion problem of computers

At the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1998, the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations requested, in a letter dated 15 May 1998 addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/52/910), that item 95 (c), entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions: science and technology for development", be reopened to consider the implications of the year 2000 date conversion problem for computers. At its 86th plenary meeting, on 2 June 1998, the Assembly decided to reopen the consideration of sub-item (c) of item 95. The Assembly considered the question in plenary meeting and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session an item entitled "Global implications of the year 2000 date conversion problem of computers" and to complete its action under that agenda item before the deadline of 31 December 1999 (resolution 52/233).

At its fifty-third session,[82] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested all Member States urgently to increase their efforts to solve the year 2000 problem; appealed to all Member States to forge global cooperation to ensure a timely and effective response to the year 2000 challenge and to work together to address the threats the problem posed globally; called

[82] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 160):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/574 and Corr.1;
(b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.43/Rev.1;
(c) Resolution 53/86;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.81.

upon Governments, public and private sector organizations and civil society to share locally, regionally and globally information about their experiences in addressing the year 2000 problem; urged all Member States to emphasize the importance of contingency planning and to develop such plans to address the potential for possible large-scale failures in the public and private sectors; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations system closely monitored actual and potential sources of funding to support the efforts of the developing countries and countries with economies in transition to address the year 2000 problem, and to facilitate the dissemination of relevant information on those funding possibilities to the Member States; also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the steps taken within the United Nations system and with Member States to resolve the year 2000 problem; and decided to complete its action under the agenda item before the deadline of 31 December 1999 (resolution 53/86).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/86).

46. Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

This item was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998, at the request of Namibia (A/53/231).

In April 1998, at the request of the Security Council, the Secretary-General had submitted a report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (A/52/871–S/1998/318).

At its fifty-third session,[83] the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General; noted with appreciation the steps taken by the Security Council for an urgent and concerted effort to follow up the recommendations in the report; took note of the decision of the Economic and Social Council (1998/298) to undertake substantive discussions on the implementation of the relevant recommendations contained in the report; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the implementation of the recommendations contained in his report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/92).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/92), A/54/133–E/1999/79.

47. The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development[1]

The item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly in 1983, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua (A/38/242).

[83] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 164):
(a) Draft resolution: A/53/L.40/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(b) Resolution 53/92;
(c) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.34–36 and 81.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-eighth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 38/10 and 39/4, decision 40/470, and resolutions 41/37, 42/1, 43/24, 44/10, 45/15 and 46/109 A and B).

At its forty-seven session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development" (resolution 47/118). The Assembly also considered the item at its forty-eighth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 48/161, 49/137, 50/132, 51/197 and 52/176).

At its fifty-third session,[84] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, commended the efforts of the peoples and the Governments of the Central American countries to re-establish peace and democracy throughout the region and promote sustainable development by implementing the commitments adopted at the summit meetings, and supported the decision of the presidents that Central America should become a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development; recognized the need to continue to follow closely the situation in Central America in order to support national and regional efforts to overcome the underlying causes that had led to armed conflicts, avoid setbacks and consolidate peace and democratization in the area, and promote the objectives of the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America; emphasized the importance of the global frame of reference and the establishment of national and regional development priorities as the basis for promoting the effective, consistent and sustainable progress of the Central American peoples, and for providing international cooperation in accordance with the new circumstances in and outside the region; welcomed the progress achieved in implementing the Guatemala Peace Agreements, and urged all sectors of society to combine efforts and work with courage and determination to consolidate peace; also welcomed the efforts made by the people and the Government of El Salvador to fulfil the commitments set forth in the peace accords; requested the Secretary-General, the bodies and programmes of the United Nations system, and the international community to continue to support and verify in Guatemala the implementation of all the peace agreements signed under United Nations auspices, and to provide their resolute support for the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala in the fulfilment of its mandate; recognized the importance of the Central American Integration System as the body set up to coordinate and harmonize efforts to achieve integration, and called upon the international community, the United Nations system and other international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to provide generous and effective cooperation with a view to improving the competence and efficiency of the Central American Integration System in the fulfilment of its mandate; encouraged

[84] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 44):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 52/176: A/53/315;
  - (ii) Renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala: A/53/288;
  - (iii) United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala: A/53/421 and Corr.1;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the ninth report on human rights of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala: A/53/853;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/53/674;
- (d) Draft resolutions A/53/L.20 and Add.1 and A/53/L.22/Rev.2 and Rev.2/Add.1;
- (e) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/53/698 and A/53/699;
- (f) Resolutions 53/93 and 53/94;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.33;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.61, 62 and 81.

the Central American Governments to continue to carry out their historic responsibilities by fully implementing the commitments they had assumed under national, regional or international agreements; reiterated its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General, his special representatives, the groups of friends for the peace processes in El Salvador (Colombia, Mexico, Spain, United States of America and Venezuela) and Guatemala (Colombia, Mexico, Norway, Spain, United States of America and Venezuela), to the Support Group for Nicaragua (Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, Spain and Sweden), to the European Union for the political dialogue and cooperation, and to other countries that had contributed significantly and the international community in general for its support and solidarity in the building of peace, democracy and development in Central America; reaffirmed the importance of international cooperation, in particular cooperation with the bodies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, and the donor community in the new stage of consolidating peace and democracy in Central America, and urged them to continue to support Central American efforts to achieve those goals, bearing in mind the global framework of the new regional development strategy; recognized the need for emergency aid for the Central American countries, as a result of the disaster caused by hurricane Mitch; noted with appreciated the expressions of international solidarity and support and the emergency aid provided to the victims of hurricane Mitch; appealed to all Member States, to the organs, organizations, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and to international financial institutions, as well as to non-governmental organizations, the private sector and other major actors in international civil society, generously to provide special cooperation and assistance and emergency aid for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the countries affected by the hurricane; requested the Secretary-General to continue to lend his full support to the initiatives and activities of the Central American Governments, particularly their efforts to consolidate peace and democracy through the implementation of a new, comprehensive sustainable development programme and the initiative to establish the Central American Union, emphasizing, *inter alia*, the potential repercussions of natural disasters, in particular of hurricane Mitch, for the peace processes and the vulnerable economies of the region, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/94).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/94).

United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala

At its fifty-third session,[84] in December 1998, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed the progress made to date in implementing the Guatemala peace agreements and stressed the need to ensure their broad acceptance in the upcoming referendum; underscored the importance of further complying with the commitments set out in the peace agreements, particularly on issues identified as priorities; called upon the parties to implement fully the commitments they had entered into in the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights and those in the other peace agreements, in particular those contained in the third phase (1998–2000) of the Implementation, Compliance and Verification Timetable for the Peace Agreements; urged the parties and all sectors of Guatemalan society to remain committed to the goals of the peace agreements and to strengthen further the efforts towards consensus-building, reconciliation and development; invited the international community to continue its support for peace-related activities in Guatemala, *inter alia*, through voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Guatemala peace process established by the Secretary-General; decided to authorize the renewal of the mandate of the Mission from 1 January to 31 December 1999; requested the Secretary-General to submit an updated report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, with his recommendations with regard to the

Mission after 31 December 1999; and also requested the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly fully informed of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/93).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/93).

48. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[1]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Honduras (A/46/231).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-sixth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 46/7, 47/20 A and B, 48/27 A and B, 49/27 A and B, 50/86 A and B, 51/196 A and B and 52/174).

At its fifty-third session,[85] the General Assembly welcomed the recommendation of the Secretary-General contained in his report to extend for one year the United Nations component of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti; decided to authorize, on the basis of the above recommendation, the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations component of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti until 31 December 1999; urged the authorities and political leaders to continue their efforts to find a compromise that would bring an end to the political crisis; called upon the Haitian authorities to mobilize political will for the pursuit of the reform and strengthening of the system of justice in Haiti, including the improvement of the country's prisons; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly two reports on the implementation of the resolution, the first of which should include ways in which the international community could continue to assist in the tasks performed by the Mission; reaffirmed once again the commitment of the international community to continue its technical, economic and financial cooperation with Haiti in support of its economic and social development efforts in order to strengthen Haitian institutions responsible for dispensing justice and guaranteeing democracy, respect for human rights, political stability and economic development; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the efforts of the United Nations system in providing humanitarian aid and contributing to the development of Haiti (resolution 53/95).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution A/53/95).

49. United Nations reform: measures and proposals[1]

(a) United Nations reform: measures and proposals

At its fifty-first session in June 1997, in response to a letter dated 17 March 1997, which the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly concerning a wide-ranging review he had initiated of the activities of the United Nations and on several management and organizational measures undertaken as the first steps of a wide-ranging reform programme (A/51/829), the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of

[85] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 43):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/53/564 and A/53/950;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/732;
(c) Report of the Advisory Committee, A/53/723;
(d) Draft resolution: A/53/L.57 and Add.1;
(e) Resolution A/53/95;
(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.39;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.82.

its fifty-first session an additional item entitled "United Nations reform: measures proposals" (decision 51/402 B).

At its fifty-first session in August 1997, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its fifty-second session (decision 51/473).

At its fifty-second session, in 1997, the General Assembly considered the Secretary-General's report entitled "Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform" (A/51/950 and Add.1–7). The Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report at its fifty-third session on the implementation of actions undertaken under his initiative (resolution 52/12 A) and requested more detailed proposals on the Millennium Assembly and the Millennium Forum (resolution 52/12 B).

In response to the request contained in resolution 52/12 A, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly, at its fifty-third session,[86] a report entitled "Status of implementation of actions described in the report of the Secretary-General entitled 'Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform'" (A/53/676). Furthermore, in pursuance of actions announced in his report contained in document A/51/950, the Secretary-General also submitted a report entitled "Environment and human settlements" (A/53/463), which contained measures and recommendations for strengthening the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat).

No advance documentation is expected.

(b) The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations

In his report entitled "Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform", the Secretary-General proposed that the General Assembly in the year 2000 could be convened as a special "Millennium Assembly" with a summit segment to involve heads of Government (A/51/950, para. 91).

At its fifty-third session,[86] the General Assembly decided to designate the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly "The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations"; also decided to convene, as an integral part of the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations, a Millennium Summit of the United Nations for a limited number of days; expressed its conviction that the year 2000 constituted a unique and symbolically compelling moment to articulate and affirm an animating vision for the United Nations in the new era, and that a Millennium Assembly would provide an opportunity to strengthen the role of the United Nations in meeting the challenges of the twenty-first century; and requested the Secretary-General to propose a number of forward-looking and widely relevant topics that could help to focus the Millennium Summit within the context of an overall theme (resolution 53/202). The Secretary-General submitted his proposals in document A/53/948 and Add.1.

At its fifty-third session in June 1999, the General Assembly decided that the Millennium Summit should begin on 6 September 2000 (resolution 53/239).

[86] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 30):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/53/414, A/53/463, A/53/500 and Add.1, A/53/641, A/53/676 and A/53/948 and Add.1;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/53/688;
(c) Draft resolutions: A/53/L.73 and A/53/L.77;
(d) Resolutions 53/202 and 53/239;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.67, 70, 71 and 92 and 101.

The Secretary-General will submit a report in March 2000 to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the issues before the Millennium Assembly and the Millennium Summit.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/202).

50. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security[1]

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980, and on 9 January decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 35/37).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15, 45/12 and 46/23).

At its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly did not consider the item but decided to retain it on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 47/467 and 48/484). No decision was taken on this item at the forty-ninth session.

At its fiftieth to fifty-third sessions, the General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the question of emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan (see item 20 (f) above).

At its fifty-third session,[87] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, stressed that the main responsibility for finding a political solution to the conflict lay with the Afghan parties; called upon all Afghan parties to cease immediately all armed hostilities, to renounce the use of force and to engage, without delay or preconditions, in a political dialogue under United Nations auspices aimed at achieving a lasting political settlement of the conflict; condemned the fact that foreign military support to the Afghan parties continued unabated through 1998, and called upon all States strictly to refrain from any outside interference and immediately to end the supply of arms, ammunition, military equipment, training or any other military support to all parties to the conflict in Afghanistan; requested the Secretary-General to authorize the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan, established under resolution 48/208, to continue its efforts to facilitate an immediate and durable ceasefire among the Afghan parties; endorsed the proposal of the Secretary-General to establish, taking into account security conditions, a separate civil affairs unit by adding

[87] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 45):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/53/455–S/1998/913, A/53/695–S/1998/1109 and A/53/889–S/1999/362;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/753;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/53/734 and Corr.1;
- (d) Draft resolution: A/53/L.66 and Add.1;
- (e) Resolution 53/203 A;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.42, 43 and 45;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.93.

a new monitoring function to the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/203 A).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/203 A).

51. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

The International Tribunal for Rwanda was established on 8 November 1994 by the Security Council in resolution 955 (1994), to which the statute of the Tribunal was annexed. By resolution 977 (1995), the Council decided that the seat of the Tribunal would be Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, and by resolution 989 (1995) it established the list of candidates for the position of judge of the Tribunal, for election by the General Assembly, pursuant to article 12 of the statute of the Tribunal.

At its resumed forty-ninth session in May 1995, the General Assembly elected the six judges of the two Trial Chambers of the International Tribunal for Rwanda (decision 49/324). A third Trial Chamber was established by the Security Council in resolution 1165 (1998).

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly pursuant to Security Council resolution 955 (1994).

Under article 32 of its statute, the International Tribunal for Rwanda submits an annual report to the General Assembly. At its fifty-first and fifty-second sessions, the Assembly took note of the first and second annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 51/410 and 52/412).

At its fifty-third session,[88] the General Assembly took note of the third annual report of the International Tribunal, covering the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 (decision 53/413).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fourth annual report of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

52. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193).

[88] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 50):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General transmitting the third annual report of the International Tribunal: A/53/429–S/1998/857;
(b) Decision 53/413;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.47.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh to forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25; and decisions 38/405, 39/404, 40/410, 41/414, 42/410, 43/409, 44/406 and 45/424).

At its forty-sixth to fifty-second sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 46/406, 47/408, 48/408, 49/408, 50/406, 51/407 and 52/409).

At its fifty-third session,[89] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session (decision 53/414).

No advance documentation is expected.

53. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The Security Council established the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia by its resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993. Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994.

In accordance with article 34 of the statute of the International Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly.

At its forty-ninth to fifty-second sessions, the General Assembly took note of the first, second, third and fourth annual reports of the International Tribunal (decisions 49/410, 50/408, 51/409 and 52/408).

At its fifty-third session,[90] the General Assembly took note of the fifth annual report of the International Tribunal, covering the activities of the Tribunal during the period from 1 August 1997 to 27 July 1998 (decision 53/416).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, A/54/187–S/1999/846.

54. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/41/241). At that session, the Assembly condemned the military attack perpetrated against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 15 April 1986; called upon the Government of the United States of

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[89] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 49):
(a) Decision 53/414;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.50.

[90] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 48):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fifth annual report of the International Tribunal: A/53/219–S/1998/737;
(b) Decision 53/416;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.62.

America to refrain from the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; called upon all States to refrain from extending any assistance or facilities for perpetrating acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; affirmed the right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive appropriate compensation for the material and human losses inflicted upon it; requested the Security Council to remain seized of the matter; and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/38).

At its forty-second to fifty-second sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 42/457, 43/417, 44/417, 45/429, 46/436, 47/463, 48/435, 49/444, 50/422, 51/432 and 52/430).

At its fifty-third session,[91] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session (decision 53/425).

No advance documentation is expected.

55. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to fortieth sessions (resolutions 36/27, 37/18, 38/9, 39/14 and 40/6).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards in accordance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981); considered that Israel had not yet committed itself not to attack or threaten to attack nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, including facilities under Agency safeguards; reaffirmed that Iraq was entitled to compensation for the damage it had suffered as a result of the Israeli armed attack on 7 June 1981; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to reaching an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 41/12).

At its forty-second and forty-third sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda (decisions 42/460 and 43/459). At its forty-fourth to fifty-second sessions, the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 44/470, 45/430, 46/442, 47/464, 48/436, 49/474, 50/444, 51/433 and 52/431).

[91] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 52):
(a) Decision 53/425;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.82.

At its fifty-third session,[92] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session (decision 53/426).

No advance documentation is expected.

56. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait

The item entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1990, at the request of Kuwait (A/45/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 45/455).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session under the new title "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait" (see A/46/PV.3 and 79) and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/475).

At its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 47/467, 48/484 and 49/474).

At its fiftieth to fifty-third[93] sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 50/445, 51/434, 52/432 and 53/427).

No advance documentation is expected.

57. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Cyprus (A/37/245).

At its thirty-seventh to fifty-third[94] sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 37/457, 38/459, 39/465, 40/470, 41/470, 42/402, 43/421, 44/458, 45/454, 46/444, 47/466, 48/438, 49/474, 50/457, 51/435, 52/433 and 53/428).

No advance documentation is expected.

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[92] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 53):
(a) Decision 53/426;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.82.

[93] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 54):
(a) Decision 53/427;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.82.

[94] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 55):
(a) Decision 53/428;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.82.

58. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 1980, at a high level, in order to assess the progress made in the various forums of the United Nations system in the establishment of the new international economic order and, on the basis of that assessment, to take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic cooperation, including the adoption of the new international development strategy for the 1980s (resolution 32/174). At its thirty-fourth, eleventh special and thirty-fifth to fortieth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 34/139 and decisions S-11/24, 35/443, 35/454, 36/461, 37/438, 38/448 A and B, 39/454 A and B and 40/459).

At its forty-first to fifty-second sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 41/467, 42/458, 43/457, 44/459, 45/435, 46/443, 47/465, 48/437, 49/474, 50/468, 51/452 and 52/434).

At its fifty-third session,[95] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session (decision 53/429).

No advance documentation is expected.

59. Strengthening of the United Nations system[1]

At its forty-ninth session, in 1995, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization", the General Assembly decided to establish the Open-ended High-level Working Group on the Strengthening of the United Nations System and to include the item entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations system" in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session (resolution 49/252).

The Working Group met during the fiftieth and fifty-first sessions of the General Assembly. The Assembly adopted the recommendations of the Working Group as contained in the annex to resolution 51/241 and decided that the Working Group had completed its work as mandated in resolution 49/252 (resolution 51/241).

Following the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of its decision 1996/267, by which the Council recommended that the General Assembly examine the question of participation of non-governmental organizations in all areas of the United Nations, the General Assembly, at its fifty-second session, requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for consideration and action by the Assembly at its fifty-third session, a report on arrangements and practices for the interaction of non-governmental organizations in all activities of the United Nations system (decision 52/453).

[95] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 56):
(a) Decision 53/429;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.82.

At its fifty-third session,[96] the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/53/170), decided to request the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States, members of specialized agencies, observers and intergovernmental organizations, as well as the views of non-governmental organizations from all regions, on his report, and to submit a further report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, taking into account the submissions received, and also decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-fourth session under the item entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations system" (decision 53/452).

At its fifty-third session in April 1999, the General Assembly decided that the fifty-third session of the Assembly would close on Monday, 13 September 1999, and that the fifty-fourth session of the Assembly would open on Tuesday, 14 September 1999 (resolution 53/224).

At its fifty-third session in June 1999, the General Assembly decided that the fifty-fourth session of the Assembly would close on Tuesday, 5 September 2000, in the morning, and that the fifty-fifth session of the Assembly would open on Tuesday, 5 September 2000, in the afternoon (resolution 53/239).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 53/452).

60. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly[1]

The item, which was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, had originally been proposed for inclusion in the draft agenda of that session by the President of the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (see decision 45/461).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth sessions and fifty-second session (resolutions 46/77, 47/233 and 48/264 and decision 52/479).

At its fifty-third session,[97] the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question and decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 53/465).

No advance documentation is expected.

61. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields[2]

At its forty-fifth session, in 1990, the General Assembly decided to reconvene in a resumed session for an in-depth consideration and negotiations of proposals for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields (resolution 45/177). At its resumed forty-fifth session, the Assembly adopted the text contained in the annex to its resolution 45/264, including the basic principles and guidelines, goals and measures, as well as issues to be addressed in the future, for the restructuring and revitalization of the

[96] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 58):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General on arrangements and practices for the interaction of non-governmental organizations in all activities of the United Nations system: A/53/170;
(b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.68;
(c) Decision 53/452;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.92.

[97] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 60):
(a) Decision 53/465;
(b) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.70 and 93.

United Nations in the economic, social and related fields; decided to carry out at its forty-sixth session a review of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual progress report to the General Assembly, starting with its forty-seventh session, on the implementation of the result of the restructuring and revitalization process in the economic, social and related fields (resolution 45/264).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted the text contained in the annex to resolution 46/235; and requested the Secretary-General to implement the proposed restructuring measures as contained in that annex and to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the action he had taken (resolution 46/235).

The General Assembly also considered the item at its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions (decision 47/467, resolution 48/162 and decision 49/411).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly adopted the texts contained in the annexes to resolution 50/227; requested the Secretary-General to implement the further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields falling within his responsibility, as set out in annex I to the resolution; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1997, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/227).

At its fifty-first to fifty-third[98] sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 51/462, 52/459 and 53/465).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/264 and 50/227 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/1), A/54/115–E/1999/59.

62. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte[2]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1976, at the request of Madagascar (A/31/241).

At its thirty-second to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 32/7, 34/69, 35/43, 36/105, 37/65, 38/13, 39/48, 40/62, 41/30, 42/17, 43/14, 44/9, 45/11, 46/9, 47/9, 48/56 and 49/18 and decision 33/435).

At its fiftieth to fifty-second sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 50/493, 51/436 and 52/435).

At its fifty-third session,[99] the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 53/465).

No advance documentation is expected.

[98] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 61): Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/137–E/1998/66.

[99] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 57):
(a) Decision 53/465;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.93.

63. Question of Cyprus[2]

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force has subsequently been extended by the Council, usually for a period of six months. The latest report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued on 8 June 1999 (S/1999/657), and another report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus was also issued in June 1999 (S/1999/707).

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and to refrain from all acts and interventions directed against it; and urged the speedy withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from Cyprus (resolution 3212 (XXIX)). Since 1975, the Security Council has periodically requested the Secretary-General to undertake missions of good offices to facilitate comprehensive negotiations and to keep it informed of the progress made.

At its thirtieth to thirty-fourth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15, 33/15, 34/30 and 37/253 and decisions 31/403, 32/404, 33/402, 34/408 and 37/455).

At its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth to fifty-second sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 35/428, 36/463, 38/458, 39/464, 40/481, 41/472, 42/465, 43/464, 44/471, 45/458, 46/474, 47/467, 48/476, 48/505, 49/502, 50/494, 51/479 and 52/495).

At its fifty-third session,[100] the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 53/465).

No advance documentation is expected.

64. Reduction of military budgets

(a) Reduction of military budgets

(b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; and established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolutions 3093 A and B (XXVIII)).

[100] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 62):
(a) Decision 53/465;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.93.

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special, thirty-seventh to forty-fourth, forty-sixth to forty-ninth, fifty-first and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 3245 (XXIX), 3463 (XXX), 31/87, 32/85, S-10/2, para. 89, 33/67, 34/83 F, 35/142 A and B, 36/82 A, S-12/24, 37/95 A and B, 38/184 B, 39/64 A and B, 40/91 A and B, 41/57, 42/36, 43/73, 44/114 A and B and 46/25, decision 47/418, and resolutions 48/62, 49/66, 51/38 and 52/32).

At its fifty-third session,[101] the General Assembly recommended the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters to all Member States for implementation, fully taking into account specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region, on the basis of initiatives and with the agreement of the States of the region concerned; welcomed the resumption on 23 April 1998 by the Secretary-General of consultations with relevant international bodies with a view to ascertaining the requirements for adjusting the present instrument to encourage wider participation; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for providing Member States with a report on the outcome of those consultations containing, *inter alia*, recommendations on ways and means to enhance the participation in the standardized reporting instrument; called upon all Member States to report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data were available; encouraged relevant international bodies and regional organizations to promote transparency of military expenditures and to enhance complementarity among reporting systems; requested the Secretary-General: (a) to resume the practice of sending an annual note verbale to Member States requesting the submission of data to the reporting system, and to publish in a timely fashion in appropriate United Nations media the due date for transmitting data on military expenditures; (b) to promote international and regional symposia and training seminars to explain the purpose of the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures and to give relevant technical instructions; and (c) to circulate annually the reports on military expenditures as received from Member States; also requested the Secretary-General to continue consultations with relevant international bodies, within existing resources, with a view to ascertaining the requirements for adjusting the present instrument to encourage wider participation; further requested the Secretary-General to make recommendations, based on the outcome of those consultations and taking into account the views of Member States, on necessary changes to the content and structure of the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures in order to strengthen and broaden participation, and to submit a report on the subject to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session; and called upon all Member States, in time for the deliberation by the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the analysis and the recommendations contained in his report and with further suggestions to strengthen and broaden participation in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, including necessary changes to its content and structure (resolution 53/72).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 35/142 B and 53/72).

[101] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 65):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/218;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/53/578;
(c) Resolution 53/72;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/53/PV.3–12 and 14–31;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.79.

65. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, in 1975, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/10243). At that session, the Assembly took note of the draft agreement submitted by the USSR (A/C.1/L.711/Rev.1) and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to proceed, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to work out the text of an agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons and to submit a report on the results achieved for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-first session (resolution 3479 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first, thirty-second, tenth special session, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special session, thirty-seventh to forty-third, forty-fifth and forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (see resolutions 31/74, 32/84 A and B, S-10/2, para. 77, 33/66 A and B, 34/79, 35/149, 36/89, decision S-12/24, resolutions 37/77 A and B, 38/182, 39/62, 40/90, 41/56, 42/35, 43/72, 45/66 and 48/61).

At its fifty-first session,[102] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed that effective measures should be taken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction; requested the Conference on Disarmament to keep the matter under review, as appropriate, with a view to making, when necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on identified types of such weapons; called upon all States, immediately following any recommendations of the Conference on Disarmament, to give favourable consideration to those recommendations; requested the Conference on Disarmament to report the results of any consideration of the matter in its annual reports to the General Assembly (resolution 51/37).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/54/27).

66. Question of Antarctica

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of Antigua and Barbuda and Malaysia (A/38/193 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive factual and objective study on all aspects of Antarctica, taking fully into account the Antarctic Treaty system and other relevant factors (resolution 38/77).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-ninth to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 39/152, 40/156 A and B, 41/88 A and B, 42/46 A and B, 43/83 A and B, 44/124 A and B, 45/78 A and B, 46/41 A and B, 47/57, 48/80 and 49/80).

[102] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 60):
(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/51/27);
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/51/566/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 51/37;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/51/PV.3–8, 10–14 and 19;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.79.

At its fifty-first session,[103] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, recalled the statement under chapter 17 of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, that States carrying out research activities in Antarctica should, as provided in article III of the Antarctic Treaty, continue: (a) to ensure that data and information resulting from such research were freely available to the international community; and (b) to enhance the access of the international scientific community and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system to such data and information, including the encouragement of periodic seminars and symposia; welcomed the invitations to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to attend Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings in order to assist such meetings in their substantive work, and urged the parties to continue to extend such invitations for future consultative meetings; welcomed also the practice whereby the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties regularly provided the Secretary-General with information on their consultative meetings and on their activities in Antarctica, and encouraged the Parties to continue to provide the Secretary-General and other interested States with information on developments in relation to Antarctica, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report which should consist of that information to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 51/56).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/56).

67. Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation agreements

The item entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements" was included in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1985, as a sub-item under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament". At that session, the Assembly urged all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions subscribed to; and appealed to all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions (resolution 40/94 L).

At its forty-first to forty-fourth, forty-sixth, forty-eight and fiftieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 41/59 J, 42/38 M, 43/81 A, 44/122, 46/26, 48/63 and 50/60).

At its fifty-second session,[104] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, urged all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of all provisions of such agreements; called upon all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications that non-compliance by States parties with any provisions of arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation agreements had for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for progress in the field of

[103] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 62):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/390;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/51/567;
(c) Resolution 51/56;
(d) Meeting of the First Committee: A/C.1/51/PV.26;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.79.

[104] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 62):
(a) Report of the First Committee: A/52/591;
(b) Resolution 52/30;
(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/52/PV.3–12, 16 and 19;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.67.

disarmament; also called upon all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of compliance questions by means consistent with such agreements and international law; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance that might be necessary in restoring and protecting the integrity of arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation agreements; and encouraged efforts by all States parties to develop additional cooperative measures, as appropriate, that could increase confidence in compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation agreements and reduce the possibility of misinterpretation and misunderstanding (resolution 52/30).

No advance documentation is expected.

68. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification

The item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" was included in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1986, as a sub-item under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session". At that session, the Assembly invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on verification principles, procedures and techniques for promoting the inclusion of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament agreements and on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification (resolution 40/152 O).

At its forty-first to forty-third, forty-fifth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth and fiftieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 41/86 Q, 42/42 F, 43/81 B, 45/65, 47/45, 48/68 and 50/61).

At its fifty-second session,[105] the General Assembly reaffirmed the critical importance of, and the vital contribution that had been made by, effective verification measures in arms limitation and disarmament agreements and other similar obligations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on further views received from Member States pursuant to resolution 50/61 (resolution 52/31).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/31), A/54/166.

69. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The item entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of Sri Lanka, later joined by the United Republic of Tanzania (A/8492 and Add.1).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the twenty-sixth to the fifty-first (resolutions 2832 (XXVI), 2922 (XXVII), 3080 (XXVIII), 3259 A (XXIX),

[105] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 63):
(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/269;
(c) Report of the First Committee: A/52/592;
(d) Resolution 52/31;
(e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/52/PV.3–12, 16 and 19;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.67.

3468 (XXX), 31/88, 32/86, 33/68, 34/80 B, 35/150, 36/90, 37/96, 38/185, 39/149, 40/153, 41/87, 42/79, 43/79, 44/120, 45/77, 46/49, 47/59, 48/82, 49/82, 50/76 and 51/51).

At its fifty-second session,[106] the General Assembly reiterated its conviction that the participation of all the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee was important and would greatly facilitate the development of a mutually beneficial dialogue to advance peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region; requested the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to continue his dialogue on the work of the Ad Hoc Committee with all of its members, the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean and to report at an early date to the General Assembly, through the Ad Hoc Committee, on his consultations and on other relevant developments (resolution 52/44).

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, Supplement No. 29 (A/54/29).

70. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty

The item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of 34 African States (A/5975).

The General Assembly considered the item at its twentieth, twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special and thirty-third to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 2033, (XX), 3261 E (XXIX), 3471 (XXX), 31/69, 32/81, S-10/2, para. 63 (c), 33/63, 34/76 A and B, 35/146 A and B, 36/86 A and B, 37/74 A and B, 38/181 A and B, 39/61 A and B, 40/89 A and B, 41/55 A and B, 42/34 A and B, 43/71 A and B, 44/113 A and B, 45/56 A and B, 46/34 A and B, 47/76, 48/86, 49/138, 50/78 and 51/53).

At its fifty-second session,[107] the General Assembly called upon African States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty as soon as possible so that it might enter into force without delay; expressed its appreciation to the nuclear-weapon States that had signed the Protocols that concerned them, and called upon those which had not yet ratified the Protocols concerning them to do so as soon as possible; called upon the States contemplated in Protocol III to the Treaty that had not yet done so to take all necessary measures to ensure the speedy application of the Treaty to territories for which they were, *de jure* or de facto, internationally responsible and which lay within the limits of the geographical zone established in the Treaty; called upon the African States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that had not yet concluded comprehensive safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency pursuant to the Treaty to do so, thereby satisfying the requirements of article 9 (*b*) and annex II to the Treaty of Pelindaba when it entered into force; expressed its gratitude to the

[106] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 77):
(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/52/29);
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/52/606;
(c) Resolution 52/44;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/52/PV.3–12, 16 and 21;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.67.

[107] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 79):
(a) Report of the First Committee: A/52/608;
(b) Resolution 52/46;
(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/52/PV.3–12, 16 and 18;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.67.

Secretary-General for the diligence with which he had rendered effective assistance to the signatories to the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty in accordance with resolution 51/53; and expressed its gratitude to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the diligence with which they had rendered effective assistance to the signatories to the Treaty (resolution 52/46).

No advance documentation is expected.

71. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields" should be included in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/44). The Assembly considered the item at its forty-eighth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 48/67, 49/68, 50/63 and 51/40).

At its fifty-third session,[108] the General Assembly called upon Member States to promote at multilateral levels the consideration of existing and potential threats in the field of information security; invited all Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their views and assessments on the following questions: (a) general appreciation of the issues of information security; (b) definition of basic notions related to information security, including unauthorized interference with or misuse of information and telecommunications systems and information resources; and (c) advisability of developing international principles that would enhance the security of global information and telecommunications systems and help to combat information terrorism and criminality; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session an item entitled "Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security" (resolution 53/70).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/70), A/54/213.

72. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fiftieth sessions under the same item (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67 and 50/62). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62).

[108] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 63):
(a) Report of the First Committee: A/53/576;
(b) Resolution 53/70;
(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/53/PV.3–12, 17 and 24;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.79.

At its fifty-first and fifty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolutions 51/39 and 52/33).

At its fifty-third session,[109] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, invited Member States to undertake additional efforts to apply science and technology for disarmament-related purposes and to make disarmament-related technologies available to interested States; urged Member States to undertake multilateral negotiations with the participation of all interested States in order to establish universally acceptable, non-discriminatory guidelines for international transfers of dual-use goods and technologies and high technology with military applications; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament, and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of the Member States on that report and to make recommendations on the possible approaches to multilaterally negotiated, universally acceptable, non-discriminatory guidelines for international transfers of dual-use goods and technologies and high technologies with military applications, in a report to be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Assembly no later than at its fifty-fourth session; and encouraged United Nations bodies to contribute, within existing mandates, to promoting the application of science and technology for peaceful purposes (resolution 53/73).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/73), A/54/167.

73. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1–3).

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its thirtieth to thirty-second, tenth special session, and thirty-third to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 3474 (XXX), 31/71, 32/82, S-10/2, para. 63 (d), 33/64, 34/77, 35/147, 36/87 B, 37/75, 38/64, 39/54, 40/82, 41/48, 42/28, 43/65, 44/108, 45/52, 46/30, 47/48, 48/71, 49/71, 50/66, 51/41 and 52/34).

At its fifty-third session,[110] the General Assembly urged all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and, as a means of promoting that objective, invited the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; called upon all countries of the region that had not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; took note of resolution GC(42)/RES/21, adopted on 25 September 1998 by the General Conference of the International Atomic

[109] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 66):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/202;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/53/579;
(c) Resolution 53/73;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/53/PV.3–12, 17 and 24;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.79.

[110] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 67):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/379;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/53/580;
(c) Resolution 53/74;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/53/PV.3–12, 19 and 26;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.79.

Energy Agency at its forty-second regular session, concerning the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East; noted the importance of the ongoing bilateral Middle East peace negotiations and the activities of the multilateral Working Group on Arms Control and Regional Security in promoting mutual confidence and security in the Middle East, including the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone; invited all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (*d*) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council; also invited those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices; invited the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that ran counter to both the letter and the spirit of resolution 53/74; invited all parties to consider the appropriate means that might contribute towards the goal of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the region of the Middle East; requested the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 46/30 and taking into account the evolving situation in the region, and to seek from those States their views on the measures outlined in chapters III and IV of the study annexed to his report (A/45/435) or other relevant measures, in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/74).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/74), A/54/190.

74. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-third to the fifty-second (resolutions 33/72 B, 34/85, 35/155, 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32, 43/69, 44/111, 45/54, 46/32, 47/50, 48/73, 49/73, 50/68, 51/43 and 52/36).

At its fifty-third session,[111] the General Assembly reaffirmed the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; noted with satisfaction that in the Conference on Disarmament there was no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of

[111] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 69):
(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/53/27);
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/53/582;
(c) Resolution 53/75;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/53/PV.3–12, 17 and 25;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.79.

use of nuclear weapons; appealed to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to work actively towards an early agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character; recommended that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties; and recommended also that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (resolution 53/75).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/54/27).

75. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-sixth to the fifty-second (resolutions 36/99, 37/83, 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33, 43/70, 44/112, 45/55 A and B, 46/33, 47/51, 48/74 A, 49/74, 50/69, 51/44 and 52/37).

At its fifty-third session,[112] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space, and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies; emphasized the necessity of further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space; called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation; reiterated that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, had the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects; invited the Conference on Disarmament to finalize the examination of the mandate contained in its decision of 13 February 1992, with a view to updating it as appropriate, thus providing for the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee during the 1999 session of the Conference on Disarmament; and urged States conducting activities in outer space, as well as States interested in conducting such activities, to keep the Conference on Disarmament informed of the progress of bilateral and multilateral negotiations on the matter, if any, so as to facilitate its work (resolution 53/76).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/54/27).

[112] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 70):
(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/53/27);
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/53/583;
(c) Resolution 53/76;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/53/PV.3–12, 17 and 24;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.79.

76. General and complete disarmament

(a) Notification of nuclear tests;

(b) Transparency in armaments;

(c) Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia;

(d) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them;

(e) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;

(f) Small arms;

(g) Reducing nuclear danger;

(h) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control;

(i) Relationship between disarmament and development;

(j) Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures;

(k) Regional disarmament;

(l) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels;

(m) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas;

(n) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction;

(o) Illicit traffic in small arms;

(p) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*;

(q) Nuclear disarmament;

(r) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda;

(s) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth to fifty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (see resolutions 1722 (XVI), 1767 (XVII), 1884 (XVIII), 2031 (XX), 2162 (XXI), 2342 (XXII), 2454 (XXIII), 2602 (XXIV), 2661 (XXV), 2825 (XXVI), 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX), 34/84 A to E (XXX), 31/189 B, 32/87 A to G, 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K, 36/97 A to L and 37/99 A to K, 38/188 A to J and decision 38/447, resolutions 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O, and decision 42/407, resolutions 43/75 A to T and decision 43/422, resolutions 44/116 A to U and decision 44/432, resolutions 45/58 A to P and decisions 45/415 to 45/418, resolutions 46/36 A to L and decisions 46/412 and 46/413, resolutions 47/52 A to L and decisions 47/419 and 47/420, resolutions 48/75 A to L and 49/75 A to P and decision 49/427, resolutions 50/70 A to R and decision 50/420, resolutions 51/45 A to T and decision 51/414, and resolutions 52/38 A to T).

At its fifty-third session,[113] the General Assembly adopted 27 resolutions under the item (resolutions 53/77 A to Z and AA).

In its first resolution, entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia", the General Assembly called upon all States to support the initiative aimed at the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia; and requested the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to provide assistance to the Central Asian States in the preparation of the form and elements of an agreement on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia (resolution 53/77 A).

In its second resolution, entitled "Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, encouraged the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to curb the illicit circulation of small arms and to collect such arms in the affected States that so requested, with the support of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity; noted that, as part of its efforts to halt the flow of small arms into Mali and the Saharo-Sahelian subregion, the Government of Mali oversaw the destruction, at the "Flame of Peace" ceremony held at Timbuktu, Mali, on 27 March 1996, of thousands of small arms handed over by ex-combatants of the armed movements of northern Mali; encouraged the setting up in the countries of the Saharo-Sahelian subregion of national commissions against the proliferation of small arms, and invited the international community to support as far as possible the smooth functioning of the national commissions where they had been set up; took note of the conclusions of the ministerial consultation on the proposal for a moratorium on the importing, exporting and manufacture of light weapons in the region, held at Bamako on 26 March 1997, and encouraged the States concerned to pursue their consultations on the matter; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to examine the issue and to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/77 B).

In its third resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention; and also requested the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of such a

[113] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 71):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/53/27);

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/53/42);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control (A/53/158 and Add.1 and 2);

  (ii) Small arms (A/53/169 and Add.1–4);

  (iii) Relationship between disarmament and development (A/53/206);

  (iv) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them (A/53/207);

  (v) United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (A/53/334 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1 and 2;

(d) Notes by the Secretary-General:

  (i) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*: A/53/208 and Add.1;

  (ii) Nuclear disarmament (A/53/415);

  (iii) Notification of nuclear tests (A/53/427);

(e) Report of the First Committee: A/53/584);

(f) Resolutions 53/77 A to C, E, F, J, K, M, O to T, V to Y and AA;

(g) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/53/PV.3–12 and 16–31;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.79.

convention and to include in its report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session the progress recorded in the negotiations on that subject (resolution 53/77 C).

In its fifth resolution, entitled "Small arms", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, decided to convene an international conference on the illicit arms trade in all its aspects no later than 2001; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report containing his recommendations to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, with a view to a decision by the Assembly at that fifty-fourth session on the objective, scope, agenda, dates, venue of and preparatory committee for an international conference on the illicit arms trade in all its aspects; also requested the Secretary-General, in preparing his report, to seek the views of all Member States on the above issues, and to take into account those views as well as the views already expressed by them in their replies to the request of the Secretary-General for their views in accordance with paragraph 4 of Assembly resolution 52/38 J; and also to take into account his report on small arms, as well as relevant recommendations to be made in his report prepared on small arms, which will be submitted to the General Assembly in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 52/38 J; welcomed the offer by the Government of Switzerland to host in Geneva, no later than 2001, an international conference on the illicit arms trade in all its aspects; requested the Secretary-General to initiate a study as soon as possible, within available financial resources and with any other assistance provided by Member States in a position to do so, on the feasibility of restricting the manufacture and trade of such weapons to the manufacturers and dealers authorized by States (resolution 53/77 E).

In its sixth resolution, entitled "Reducing nuclear danger", the General Assembly called for a review of nuclear doctrines and, in that context, immediate and urgent steps to reduce the risks of unintentional and accidental use of nuclear weapons; requested the five nuclear-weapon States to undertake measures towards the implementation of paragraph 1 of the resolution; and called upon Member States to take the necessary measures to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects and to promote nuclear disarmament, with the ultimate objective of eliminating nuclear weapons (resolution 53/77 F).

In its tenth resolution, entitled "Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon States to adopt unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures so as to contribute to ensuring the application of scientific and technological progress in the framework of international security, disarmament and other related spheres; invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General information on the measures they had adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the resolution, and requested him to submit a report containing that information to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/77 J).

In its eleventh resolution, entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and proposals for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, as well as any other views and proposals with a view to achieving the goals of the action programme, within the framework of current international relations; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference; and also requested him to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/77 K).

In its thirteenth resolution, entitled "Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures", the General Assembly stressed the particular relevance of the deliberations at

the 1998 substantive session of the Disarmament Commission on guidelines on conventional arms control/limitation and disarmament, with particular emphasis on consolidation of peace in the context of General Assembly resolution 51/45 N, as a useful basis for further deliberations, and encouraged the Disarmament Commission to continue its efforts aimed at the adoption of such guidelines in 1999; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures (A/52/289), submitted pursuant to resolution 51/45 N, and once again encouraged Member States, as well as regional arrangements and agencies, to lend their support to the implementation of recommendations contained therein; invited the group of interested States that was formed in New York in March 1998 to continue to analyse lessons learned from previous disarmament and peace-building projects, as well as to promote new practical disarmament measures to consolidate peace; and encouraged Member States, including the group of interested States, to lend their support to the Secretary-General in responding to requests by Member States to collect and destroy small arms and light weapons in post-conflict situations (resolution 53/77 M).

In its fifteenth resolution, entitled "Regional disarmament", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels; welcomed the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels; and supported and encouraged efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at the regional and subregional levels (resolution 53/77 O).

In its sixteenth resolution, entitled "Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels", the General Assembly decided to give urgent consideration to the issues involved in conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels; and requested the Conference on Disarmament, as a first step, to consider the formulation of principles that could serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control, and looked forward to a report of the Conference on that subject (resolution 53/77 P).

In its seventeenth resolution, entitled "Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reiterated the important role of nuclear-weapon-free zones in strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime and in extending the areas of the world that were nuclear-weapon-free, and, with particular reference to the responsibilities of the nuclear-weapon States, called upon all States to support the process of nuclear disarmament; called upon the States parties and signatories to the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba, to explore and implement further ways and means of cooperation among themselves and their treaty agencies; and encouraged the competent authorities of nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties to provide assistance to the States parties and signatories to such treaties so as to facilitate the accomplishment of those goals (resolution 53/77 Q)

In its eighteenth resolution, entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, stressed the importance of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in verifying compliance with the provisions of the Convention as well as in promoting the timely and efficient accomplishment of all its objectives; stressed also the vital importance of full and effective implementation of, and compliance with, all provisions of the Convention; urged all States parties to the Convention to meet their obligations under the Convention and to support the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in its implementation activities; emphasized the necessity

of universal adherence to the Convention, and called upon all States that had not yet done so to become States parties to the Convention without delay; stressed the importance to the Convention that all possessors of chemical weapons, chemical weapons production facilities or chemical weapons development facilities, including previously declared possessor States, should be among the States parties to the Convention, and welcomed progress to that end; and welcomed the emerging cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and efforts towards the prompt conclusion of a relationship agreement between the United Nations and the Organization, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention (resolution 53/77 R).

In its nineteenth resolution, entitled "Transparency in armaments", the General Assembly recalled the reports of the Group of Governmental Experts on the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, which convened in 1994 and 1997 to consider the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, and the views expressed and proposals presented therein; recognized the importance of achieving greater progress in the further development of the Register in order that it might truly enhance confidence-building and security among States and accelerate efforts towards attainment of the goal of general and complete disarmament, and to that end urged Member States to submit their views to the Secretary-General concerning the following matters with a view to their consideration by the Group of Governmental Experts, which was to be convened in 2000: (a) early expansion of the scope of the Register; (b) elaboration of practical means for the further development of the Register in order to increase transparency related to weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons, and to transfers of equipment and technology directly related to the development and manufacture of such weapons (resolution 53/77 S).

In its twentieth resolution, entitled "Illicit traffic in small arms", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to hold broad-based consultations, within available financial resources and with any other assistance provided by Member States in a position to do so, taking into account the ongoing work of the Group of Governmental Experts on Small Arms, with all Member States, interested regional and subregional organizations, international agencies, and experts in the field on: (a) the magnitude and scope of the phenomenon of illicit trafficking in small arms; (b) possible measures to combat illicit trafficking in and illicit circulation of small arms, including those suited to indigenous regional approaches; (c) the role of the United Nations in collecting, collating, sharing and disseminating information on illicit trafficking in small arms; also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the outcome of his consultations; and invited Member States in a position to do so to provide the necessary assistance, bilaterally, regionally and through multilateral channels such as the United Nations, in support of the implementation of measures associated with combating illicit trafficking in and illicit circulation of small arms (resolution 53/77 T).

In its twenty-second resolution, entitled "Transparency in armaments", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon Member States, with a view to achieving universal participation, to provide the Secretary-General by 31 May annually with the requested data and information for the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, including nil reports if appropriate; reaffirmed its decision, with a view to further development of the Register, to keep the scope of and participation in the Register under review, and, to that end recalled: (a) its request to Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and on transparency measures related to weapons of mass destruction; (b) its request to the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be convened in 2000 on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that

sufficient resources were made available for the Secretariat to operate and maintain the Register; invited the Conference on Disarmament to consider continuing its work undertaken in the field of transparency in armaments; reiterated its call upon all Member States to cooperate at the regional and subregional levels, with a view to enhancing and coordinating international efforts aimed at increased openness and transparency in armaments; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the progress made in implementing the resolution (resolution 53/77 V).

In its twenty-third resolution, entitled "Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*", the General Assembly underlined once again the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice that there existed an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control; called once again upon all States to fulfil immediately that obligation by commencing multilateral negotiations in 1999 leading to an early conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention prohibiting the development, production, testing, deployment, stockpiling, transfer, threat or use of nuclear weapons and providing for their elimination; requested all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they had taken on the implementation of the resolution and nuclear disarmament, and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Assembly of that information at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/77 W).

In its twenty-fourth resolution, entitled "Nuclear disarmament", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, urged the nuclear-weapon States to stop immediately the qualitative improvement, development, production and stockpiling of nuclear warheads and their delivery systems; also urged the nuclear-weapon States, as an interim measure, to de-alert and deactivate immediately their nuclear weapons; called for the conclusion, as a first step, of a universal and legally binding multilateral agreement committing all States to the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons; reiterated its call upon the nuclear-weapon States to undertake the step-by- step reduction of the nuclear threat and to carry out effective nuclear disarmament measures with a view to the total elimination of those weapons with a specified framework of time; reiterated its call upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish, on a priority basis, an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament to commence negotiations early in 1999 on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament and for the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons with a specific framework of time through a nuclear weapons convention; urged the Conference on Disarmament to take into account in that regard the proposal of the 28 delegations for a programme of action for the elimination of nuclear weapons, as well as the mandate for the ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament, proposed by the 26 delegations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/77 X).

In its twenty-fifth resolution, entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon the nuclear-weapon States to demonstrate an unequivocal commitment to the speedy and total elimination of their respective nuclear weapons and, without delay, to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to the elimination of those weapons; called upon the United States of America and the Russian Federation to bring the Treaty on Further Reduction and limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START II) into force without further delay and immediately thereafter to proceed with negotiations on START III with a view to its early conclusion; called upon the nuclear-weapon States to undertake the necessary steps towards the seamless integration of all five nuclear-weapon States into the process leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons; also called upon the nuclear-weapon States to pursue vigorously the reduction of reliance on non-strategic nuclear weapons and negotiations on

their elimination as an integral part of their overall nuclear disarmament activities; further called upon the nuclear-weapon States, as an interim measure, to proceed to the de-alerting of their nuclear weapons and, in turn, to the removal of nuclear warheads from delivery vehicles; urged the nuclear-weapon States to examine further interim measures, including measures to enhance strategic stability and accordingly to review strategic doctrines; called upon those three States that were nuclear-weapon capable and that had not yet acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to reverse clearly and urgently the pursuit of all nuclear weapons development or deployment and to refrain from any action which could undermine regional and international peace and security and the efforts of the international community towards nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear weapons proliferation; called upon those States that had not yet done so to adhere unconditionally and without delay to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to take all the necessary measures which flowed from adherence to that instrument; also called upon those States that had not yet done so to conclude full-scope safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency and to conclude additional protocols to their safeguards agreements on the basis of the Model Protocol approved by the Board of Governors of the Agency on 15 May 1997; further called upon those States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify, unconditionally and without delay, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and, pending the entry into force of the Treaty, to observe a moratorium on nuclear tests; called upon those States that had not yet done so to adhere to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and to work towards its further strengthening; called upon the Conference on Disarmament to pursue its negotiations in the Ad Hoc Committee established under item 1 of its agenda entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament", of a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, taking into consideration both nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament objectives, and to conclude those negotiations without delay, and, pending the entry into force of the treaty, urged States to observe a moratorium on the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; also called upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish an appropriate subsidiary body to deal with nuclear disarmament and, to that end, to pursue as a matter of priority its intensive consultations on appropriate methods and approaches with a view to reaching such a decision without delay; affirmed that the development of verification arrangements would be necessary for the maintenance of a world free from nuclear weapons, and requested the International Atomic Energy Agency, together with any other relevant international organizations and bodies, to explore the elements of such a system; called for the conclusion of an internationally legally binding instrument to effectively assure non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; and requested the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to compile a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/77 Y).

In its twenty-seventh resolution, entitled "Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament", the General Assembly decided, subject to the emergence of a consensus on its objectives and agenda, to convene the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament; endorsed the report of the Disarmament Commission on its 1998 substantive session, and recommended that an item entitled "Fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament" be included in the agenda of the Commission at its 1999 session, which should promote agreement on the agenda and timing of the special session (resolution 53/77 AA).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/54/42);

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/54/27);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions A/52/38 J and 53/77 B, E, J, K, S, T, V, W, X and Y), A/54/155, A/54/160, A/54/161, A/54/163, A/54/226, A/54/258 and A/54/260.

77. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

(a) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

(b) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

(c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

(d) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

(e) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh to fifty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, 43/76 A to H, 44/117 A to F, 45/59 A to E, 46/37 A to F and 47/53 A to F, decision 47/421, and resolutions 48/76 A to E, 49/76 A to E, 50/71 A to E, 51/46 A to F and 52/39 A to D).

At its fifty-third session,[114] the General Assembly adopted seven resolutions under the item (resolutions 53/78 A to G).

In the first resolution, entitled "Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed its support for the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa adopted at the

[114] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 72):
(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/53/27);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  (i) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (A/53/323);
  (ii) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (A/53/348);
  (iii) Activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (A/53/369);
(c) Report of the First Committee: A/53/585);
(d) Resolutions 53/78 A to D and F;
(e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/53/PV.3–12 and 14–31;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.79.

organizational meeting of the Committee, held at Yaoundé in July 1992; noted with satisfaction the progress made by the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee in implementing the programme of activities for the period 1998–1999; emphasized the importance of providing the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee with the essential support they needed to carry out the full programme of activities which they had adopted at the ninth and tenth ministerial meetings, in particular the organization of joint military exercises to simulate peacekeeping operations; welcomed the decision of the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee to convene as soon as possible a summit meeting of heads of State and Government with a view to establishing a higher council for the promotion of peace, the prevention, management and settlement of political crises and armed conflicts in Central Africa and a subregional parliament in Central Africa; welcomed with satisfaction the establishment of an early warning mechanism in Central Africa; requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to lend their support to the establishment of a subregional centre for human rights and democracy in Central Africa; also requested the Secretary-General, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1197 (1998), to provide the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee with the necessary support in making operational the early warning mechanism that they had just established; appealed to Member States and to governmental and non-governmental organizations to make additional voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the implementation of the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance to the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee to ensure that they were able to carry on with their efforts; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/78 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed its strong support for the continued operation and further strengthening of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific; underscored the importance of the Kathmandu process as a powerful vehicle for the development of the practice of region-wide security and disarmament dialogue; appealed to Member States, in particular those within the Asia-Pacific region, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions so as to strengthen the programme of activities of the Regional Centre and its implementation; requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary support, within existing resources, to the Centre in carrying out its programme of activities; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/78 B).

In its third resolution, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa" the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed that there was need to revitalize the Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and provide it with resources to enable it to strengthen its activities and programmes, and welcomed the steps taken to that end by the Secretary-General, including the appointment of a Director of the Regional Centre; appealed urgently to Member States, mainly to African States, as well as to international governmental organizations and foundations to make voluntary contributions in order to revitalize the Regional Centre, strengthen its programmes of activities and facilitate the implementation of such programmes; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary support, within existing resources, to the Centre for better achievements and results; also requested him to assist the new Director of the Centre in his task of stabilizing the financial situation and revitalizing the activities of the Centre; and further requested

the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/78 C).

In its fourth resolution, entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons", the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of those negotiations (resolution 53/78 D).

In its sixth resolution, entitled "United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament", the General Assembly reiterated the importance of the United Nations activities at the regional level to increase the stability and security of its Member States, which could be promoted in a substantive manner by the maintenance and revitalization of the three regional centres for peace and disarmament; reaffirmed that, in order to achieve positive results, it was useful for the three regional centres to carry out dissemination and educational programmes that promoted regional peace and security; appealed to Member States in each region and those that were able to do so, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions to the regional centres in their respective regions to strengthen their programmes of activities and implementation; requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary support, within existing resources, to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/78 F).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/54/27);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 53/78 A to C and F).

78. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

(c) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

(d) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115).

At its thirty-third to fifty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18 and 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M, 44/119 A to H, 45/62 A to G, 46/38 A to D, 47/54 A to G, 48/77 A and B, 49/77 A to D, 50/72 A to C, 51/47 A to C and 52/40 A to C; and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421, 44/432 and 47/422).

At its fifty-third session,[115] the General Assembly adopted two resolutions under the item (resolutions 53/79 A and B).

In the first resolution, entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance of further enhancing the dialogue and cooperation among the First Committee, the Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament; reaffirmed also the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allowed for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues; commended the Disarmament Commission for the successful conclusion of the review of its work in accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/12 B at the resumed session of the First Committee in June 1998, resulting in the adoption of Assembly decision 52/492; encouraged the Disarmament Commission to continue to make every effort to enhance its working methods, bearing in mind the decision it had taken to move its agenda towards a two-item phased approach; requested the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and with paragraph 3 of Assembly resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations on the items of its agenda; noted that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1998 organizational session, had adopted the following items for consideration at its 1999 substantive session: (a) the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned; (b) guidelines on conventional arms control/limitation and disarmament, with particular emphasis on consolidation of peace in the context of Assembly resolution 51/45 N; and (c) the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament; and requested the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding three weeks during 1999 and to submit a substantive report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/79 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community; welcomed the determination of the Conference on Disarmament to fulfil that role in the light of the evolving international situation, with a view to making early substantive progress on priority items of its agenda; also welcomed the decisions of the Conference on Disarmament to establish an Ad Hoc Committee under item 4 of its agenda entitled "Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons", to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international

[115] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 73):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/53/27);
(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/53/42);
(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/53/222);
(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute and the report of the Board of Trustees of the Institute: A/53/187;
(e) Note by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/53/29;
(f) Report of the First Committee: A/53/586);
(g) Resolutions 53/79 A and B;
(h) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/53/PV.3–12, 18, 20, 24 and 27;
(i) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.79.

arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, which could take the form of an internationally legally binding instrument, as well as an Ad Hoc Committee under item 1 of its agenda entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament", to negotiate, on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator and the mandate contained therein, a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and took note of the recommendations that they be re-established at the beginning of the 1999 session; further welcomed the decision of the Conference on Disarmament to entrust its successive Presidents with the task of pursuing intensive consultations and seeking the views of its members on appropriate methods and approaches for dealing with item 1 of its agenda entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament", and took note of the recommendation by the last President of the 1998 session that they should resume at the start of the 1999 session; noted with satisfaction the desire of the Conference on Disarmament to promote substantive progress during its 1999 session, and expressed the hope that appropriate consultations during the inter-sessional period could lead to commencement of early work on various agenda items; encouraged the Conference on Disarmament to continue its consultations on the review of its membership with a view to reaching an early agreement on its further expansion; and also encouraged the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further the ongoing review of its agenda and methods of work (resolution 53/79 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/54/42);

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/54/27);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General: Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (resolution 38/183 O), A/54/218;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (resolution 39/148 H), A/54/201.

79. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

This item, previously referred to as "Israeli nuclear armament", was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). The Assembly considered the question of each session from the thirty-fourth to the fifty-second (resolutions 34/89, 35/157, 36/98, 37/82, 38/69, 39/147, 40/93, 41/93, 42/44, 43/80, 44/121, 45/63, 46/39, 47/55, 48/78, 49/78, 50/73, 51/48 and 52/41).

At its fifty-third session,[116] the General Assembly called upon the only State in the region that was not party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to accede to the Treaty without further delay and not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons, and to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, and to place all its unsafeguarded nuclear facilities under full-scope International Atomic Energy Agency

[116] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 74):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/457;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/53/587;
(c) Resolution 53/80;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/53/PV.3–12, 21, 25 and 26;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.79.

safeguards as an important confidence-building measure among all States of the region and as a step towards enhancing peace and security; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/80).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/80).

80. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly first considered this question at its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (resolution 29/32 A (XXVII). At its twenty-eighth to fifty-second sessions, the Assembly discussed the question under agenda items relating to certain conventions; it welcomed the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III). The Convention was opened for signature on 10 April 1981 and entered into force, with the three annexed Protocols, on 2 December 1983 (resolutions 3076 (XXVIII), 3255 A and B (XXIX), 3464 (XXX), 31/64, 32/152, 33/70, 34/82, 35/153, 36/93, 37/79, 38/60, 39/56, 40/84, 41/50, 42/30 and 43/67, decision 44/430, and resolutions 45/64, 46/40, 47/56, 48/79, 49/79, 50/74, 51/49 and 52/42).

At its fifty-third session,[117] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed the adherence to the amended Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) by 21 States and its entry into force on 3 December 1998, and called, in particular, on all States parties to the Convention that had not yet done so to express their consent to be bound by the Protocol; requested the Secretary-General, in his capacity as depositary of amended Protocol II, to convene in 1999 the first annual conference of States parties to the Protocol; called upon all States parties to amended Protocol II to attend the first annual conference, and noted that the parties, under provisions to be adopted in accordance with article 13, paragraph 2, might decide to invite representatives of States not parties to the Protocol, and of the International Committee of the Red Cross; urgently called upon all States that had not yet done so to take all measures to become parties, as soon as possible, to the Convention and the Protocols thereto, and particularly to amended Protocol II, and called upon successor States to take appropriate measures so that ultimately adherence to those instruments would be universal; and called upon the Secretary-General, in his capacity as depositary of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, to continue to inform it periodically of ratifications and acceptances of and accessions to the Convention and the Protocols (resolution 53/81).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/81), A/54/162.

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[117] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 75):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/159;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/53/588;
(c) Resolution 53/81;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/53/PV.3–12, 17 and 25;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.79.

81. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the present item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth to fifty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84, 44/125, 45/79, 46/42, 47/58, 48/81, 49/81, 50/75, 51/50 and 52/43).

At its fifty-third session,[118] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed that security in the Mediterranean was closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security; expressed its satisfaction at the continuing efforts by Mediterranean countries to contribute actively to the elimination of all causes of tension in the region and to the promotion of just and lasting solutions to the persistent problems of the region through peaceful means, and therefore called for full adherence to the principles of non-interference, non-intervention, non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations; called upon all States of the Mediterranean region that had not yet done so to adhere to all the multilaterally negotiated legal instruments related to the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, thus creating the necessary conditions for strengthening peace and cooperation in the region; encouraged all States of the region to favour the necessary conditions for strengthening the confidence-building measures among them by promoting genuine openness and transparency on all military matters, by participating, *inter alia*, in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures and by providing accurate data and information to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 53/82).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/82), A/54/261.

82. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session. The Assembly then recommended States that were or might become signatories of the Treaty and those contemplated in Additional Protocol I of the Treaty to strive to take all the measures within their power to

[118] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 76):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/422 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/53/589;
(c) Resolution 53/82;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/53/PV.3–12, 20 and 24;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.79.

ensure that the Treaty speedily obtained the widest possible application among them (resolution 2286 (XXII)).

The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2286 (XXII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the Assembly, in 1974, at the request of 18 Latin American States (A/9692).

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fifty-second session (resolutions 3262 (XXIX), 3473 (XXX), 32/76, S–10/2, para. 63 (b), 33/58, 34/71, 35/143, 36/83, 37/71, 38/61, 39/51, 40/79, 41/45, 42/25, 43/62, 44/104, 45/48, 47/61, 48/85, 49/83, 50/77, 51/52 and 52/45).

At its fifty-third session,[119] the General Assembly welcomed the concrete steps taken by some countries of the region during the past year for the consolidation of the regime of military denuclearization established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco); and urged the countries of the region that had not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification of the amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolutions 267 (E–V), 268 (XII) and 290 (E–VII) (resolution 53/83).

No advance documentation is expected.

83. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 76). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the agenda of the Assembly for the first time at its twenty-fourth session.

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV), 2662 (XXV), 2826 (XXVI), 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65, 32/77, 33/59 B, 34/72, 35/144 A to C, 36/96 A to C, 37/98 A, C and D, 38/187 A to C, 39/65 A to E, 40/92 A to C, 41/58 A to D, 42/37 A to C, 43/74 A to C, 44/115 A to C, 45/57 A to C, 46/35 A to C, 47/39, 48/65, 49/86, 50/79, 51/54 and 52/47).

[119] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 77):
(a) Report of the First Committee: A/53/590;
(b) Resolution 53/83;
(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/53/PV.3–12, 17 and 22;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.79.

At its fifty-third session,[120] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reiterated its call upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention; reaffirmed the decision of the Fourth Review Conference urging the conclusion of the negotiations by the Ad Hoc Group as soon as possible before the commencement of the Fifth Review Conference and urging it to submit its report, which should be adopted by consensus, to the States parties to be considered at a special conference; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Governments of the Convention and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Review Conferences, as well as the decisions contained in the final report of the Special Conference, including all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Group (resolution 53/84).

No advance documentation is expected.

84. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The item entitled "The strengthening of international security" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/7654).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 2734 (XXV)). At its twenty-sixth to forty-eight, fiftieth and fifty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 2880 (XXVI), 2993 (XXVII),3185 (XXVIII), 3332 (XXIX), 3389 (XXX), 31/92, 32/154, 33/75, 34/100, 35/158, 36/102, 37/118, 38/190, 39/154, 40/158,41/~~90, 42~~/92, 43/85 to 43/88, 44/126, 45/80, 47/60 A and 48/83; and decisions 46/414, 50/418 and 51/415).

At its fifty-second session,[121] the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (decision 52/415).

No advance documentation is expected.

85. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954.

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[120] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 78):
(a) Report of the First Committee: A/53/591;
(b) Resolution 53/84;
(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/53/PV.3–12, 18 and 22;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.79.

[121] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 82):
(a) Report of the First Committee: A/52/611;
(b) Decision 52/415;
(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/52/PV.3–12, 16 and 21;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.67.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of highest priority at the beginning of its 1981 session and to determine the institutional and administrative steps necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and effective verification system (resolution 35/145 B).

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its thirty-sixth through fiftieth sessions (resolutions 36/85, 37/73, 38/63, 39/53, 40/81, 41/47, 42/27, 43/64, 44/107, 45/51, 46/29, 47/47, 48/70, 49/70, 50/65 and 50/245).

At its resumed fiftieth session, on 10 September 1996, the General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, as contained in document A/50/1027; requested the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Treaty, to open it for signature, at United Nations Headquarters, at the earliest possible date; called upon all States to sign and, thereafter, according to their respective constitutional processes, to become parties to the Treaty at the earliest possible date; and also requested the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Treaty, to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the status of signatures and ratifications of the Treaty (resolution 50/245).

On 24 September 1996, the Secretary-General, as its depositary, opened the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for signature at United Nations Headquarters.

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly took note of part VII of the report of the First Committee (decision 51/413).

At its fifty-second and fifty-third[122] sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its succeeding sessions (decisions 52/414 and 53/422).

No advance documentation is expected.

86. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, consisting of 15 Member States, and requested it to assemble, study and disseminate information on observed levels of ionizing radiation and radioactivity in the environment, and on the effects of such radiation upon man and his environment (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, it decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly at

[122] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 79):
(a) Report of the First Committee: A/53/592;
(b) Decision 53/422;
(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/53/PV.3–12, 16 and 31;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.79.

the following sessions: thirteenth (A/3838), seventeenth (A/5216), nineteenth (A/5814), twenty-first (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second (A/32/40), thirty-seventh (A/37/45), forty-first (A/41/16), forty-third (A/43/45), forty-eighth (A/48/46) and forty-ninth (A/49/46). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its fifty-third session,[123] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work on ionizing radiation from all sources; endorsed its plans for future scientific review activities on behalf of the Assembly; requested the Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session; requested the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings; expressed its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, IAEA and non-governmental organizations and invited them to increase their cooperation; welcomed the readiness of Member States to provide the Committee with relevant information on the effects of atomic radiation in affected areas and invited the Committee to analyse and give due consideration to such information, particularly in the light of its own findings; and invited Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, to help in the preparation of future reports of the Scientific Committee to the Assembly (resolution 53/44).

Document: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, Supplement No. 46 (A/54/46).

87. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up a permanent body, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was ultimately expanded to 61 at the forty-ninth session (resolutions 1721 E (XVI), 3182 (XXVIII), 32/196 B, 35/16 and 49/33)). The Committee established a Legal Subcommittee and a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 61 Member States: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary,

[123] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 81):
- (a) Report of the United Nations Scientific committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/53/46);
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:
  - (i) Report submitted by the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/53/478);
  - (ii) Report submitted by the World Health Organization: A/53/483;
- (c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/53/595;
- (d) Resolution 53/44;
- (e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/53/SR.8 and 9;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.78.

India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.[124]

The Committee has considered the work of its subsidiary bodies and reported each year to the General Assembly. The discussions and recommendations of the Committee have led to the formulation and adoption of several important international legal instruments, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)), the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)), the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68), the Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting (resolution 37/92), the Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space (resolution 41/65), Principles relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space (resolution 47/68) and the Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the Interest of All States, Taking into Particular Account the Needs of Developing Countries (resolution 51/122).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the wide-ranging recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, held in 1982, and requested the Committee to consider the implementation of those recommendations (resolutions 37/89, 37/90 and 38/80). At its thirty-ninth to fifty-second sessions, the Assembly reiterated that request (resolutions 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56, 44/46, 45/72, 46/45, 47/67, 48/39, 49/34, 50/27, 51/123 and 52/56).

At its fifty-third session,[125] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, noted with satisfaction that the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III) would be convened at the United Nations Office at Vienna from 19 to 30 July 1999 as a special session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, open to all States Members of the United Nations; endorsed the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee for UNISPACE III at its 1998 session; requested the Preparatory and Advisory Committees and the executive secretariat of UNISPACE III to carry out their tasks in accordance with those recommendations; agreed that the Advisory Committee

[124] Malaysia and Peru were also appointed as members of the Committee. They will rotate every two years, as from 1 January 1995, with the Republic of Korea and Cuba, respectively.

[125] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 82):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/53/20);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/265;

(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/53/596;

(d) Resolution 53/45;

(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/53/SR.2 and 10–12;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.78.

should reconvene the Working Group of the Whole at its 1999 session to finalize its preparatory work; encouraged all Member States, organizations within the United Nations system and other international organizations with space activities, as well as space-related industries and national organizations, invited through their Governments, to contribute actively to achieving the objectives of UNISPACE III; agreed that pre-Conference consultations by all States Members of the United Nations should be convened on 18 July 1999 at the site of UNISPACE III and requested the Preparatory Committee to report during the consultations on the work it had conducted; requested UNISPACE III to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session; endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that in view of the abbreviated schedule of work of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee at its thirty-sixth session and the preparatory work to be conducted for UNISPACE III, the Subcommittee should suspend its consideration of the items listed in the resolution for one year, to be resumed at its thirty-seventh session; noted that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee would concentrate on finalizing the full technical report on space debris for adoption; endorsed the four-year work plan for consideration of the agenda item on the use of nuclear power sources in outer space adopted by the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and agreed that the Subcommittee should reconvene its Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space at its thirty-seventh session to conduct its work in accordance with the work plans; noted that the Working Group of the Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee had concluded its evaluation of the implementation of the recommendations of the Second Conference; endorsed the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1999, as proposed by the Expert on Space Applications; endorsed the recommendations of the Committee that the Legal Subcommittee, at its thirty-eighth session, should: (a) continue its consideration of review and possible revision of the Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space; (b) continue, through its working group, its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit; (c) continue its review of the status of the five international legal instruments governing outer space and establish a working group to consider the item; and (d) continue its consideration of other matters, including informal consultations on specific proposals already made for possible new agenda items for the legal subcommittee; recommended that more attention be paid to all aspects related to the protection and the preservation of the outer space environment, especially those potentially affecting the Earth's environment; and requested the Committee to continue its work, in accordance with the resolution, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future (resolution 53/45).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/54/20);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III) (resolution 53/45);

(c) Report of the Secretariat on the organizational matters relating to UNISPACE III.

88. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States of America (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance, as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 2002 (resolution 53/46).

By its resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme. At present, the Advisory Commission of UNRWA is composed of the following 10 Member States: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. In the same resolution, the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency was requested to submit to the Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group submitted recommendations to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and every subsequent session, and the Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate. The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its fifty-third session,[126] the General Assembly adopted seven resolutions under this item (resolutions 53/46 to 53/52).

In the first resolution, entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", the General Assembly noted with regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees, as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III), had not been effected; recognized that the Agency was doing all it could within the limits of available resources; noted the significant success of the Peace Implementation Programme of the Agency since the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements; welcomed strengthened cooperation between the Agency and the World Bank and other specialized agencies; urged all Member States to extend and expedite aid and assistance with a view to the economic and social development of the Palestinian people and the occupied territories; reiterated its deep concern regarding the persisting critical financial situation of the Agency; noted with profound concern that the structural deficit problem confronting the Agency portended an almost certain decline in the living conditions of the Palestine refugees and therefore had possible consequences for the peace process; called upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, and urged non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions; and decided to extend the mandate of the Agency until 30 June 2002, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III) (resolution 53/46).

In the second resolution, entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", the General Assembly requested the Working Group to continue its efforts, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year (resolution 53/47).

In the third resolution, entitled "Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", the General Assembly reaffirmed the right of all persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967; endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to persons in the area who were currently displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before its fifty-fourth

[126] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 83):

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/53/13);

(b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA: A/53/569;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine: A/52/518 and Corr.1;

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities: A/53/471;

(ii) Offers by Member States of grants and scholarship for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees: A/53/472;

(iii) Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues: A/53/644;

(iv) University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees: A/53/551;

(e) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/53/597;

(f) Resolutions 53/46 to 53/52;

(g) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/53/SR.17, 18 and 24;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.78.

session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/48).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees", the General Assembly urged all States to respond to the appeal in its resolution 32/90 F in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training; invited the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students; appealed to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities; appealed to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees; requested the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/49).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", the General Assembly welcomed the completion of the transfer of the headquarters of the Agency to Gaza; acknowledged the support of the host Government and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for the Agency in the discharge of its duties; called upon Israel to accept the *de jure* applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and to abide by Articles 100, 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations with regard to the safety of the personnel of the Agency and the protection of its institutions and the safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the Agency in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem; called once again upon Israel to compensate the Agency for damage to its property and facilities resulting from actions by the Israeli side; requested the Commissioner-General of the Agency to proceed with the issuance of identification cards for Palestine refugees and their descendants in the occupied Palestinian territory; noted that the new context created by the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements by Israel and the PLO and subsequent implementation agreements had had major consequences for the activities of the Agency, which was thenceforth called upon, in close cooperation with the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories, the specialized agencies and the World Bank, to continue to contribute towards the development of economic and social stability in the occupied territory; noted also that the functioning of the Agency remained essential in all fields of operation; expressed concern over the remaining austerity measures which had affected the quality and level of some services of the Agency; requested the Commissioner-General to consider the possibility of modernizing the archives of the Agency; and urged all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to continue and to increase their contributions to the Agency so as to ease current financial constraints and to support the Agency in maintaining the provision of the most basic and effective assistance to the Palestine refugees (resolution 53/50).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, expressed its appreciation for the work done to preserve and modernize the existing records of the Commission, and requested the Secretary-General to complete that task; called once more upon Israel to render

all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolution; called upon all the parties concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel that would assist him in the implementation of the resolution; urged the Palestinian and Israeli sides, as agreed between them, to deal with the important issue of Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues in the framework of the final status negotiations of the Middle East peace process; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/51).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with resolution 35/13 B; called once more upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cooperate in the implementation of resolution 53/52 and to remove the hindrances that it had put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds"; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/52).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/54/13 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 53/47);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 53/46 to 53/49, 51 and 52).

89. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Malaysia, Senegal and Sri Lanka.

At the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, the Special Committee presented its first report to the Secretary-General in conformity with resolution 2443 (XXIII). The Secretary-General made the report available to the Assembly and, following the inclusion of the item in the agenda of that session, the report was referred to the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to fifty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G, 43/58 A to G, 44/48 A to G, 45/74 A to G, 46/47 A to G, 47/70 A to G, 48/41 A to D, 49/36 A to D, 50/29 A to D, 51/131 and 52/64).

At its fifty-third session,[127] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, deplored Israeli policies and practices which violated the human rights of the Palestinian people and other Arabs of the occupied territories; requested the Special Committee to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose thereafter and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all necessary facilities to investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the resolution and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the tasks entrusted to him (resolution 53/53).

At the same session, the Assembly called upon Israel to accept the *de jure* applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and to the occupied Syrian Golan and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Convention, in particular article 49; demanded complete cessation of the construction of the new settlement in Jebel Abu Ghneim and of all Israeli settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/55).

Documents:

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Special Committee (resolution 53/53), A/54/73;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 53/53 to 53/57).

90. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

At its nineteenth session, in February 1965, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, which was to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the financial difficulties of the United Nations (resolution 2006 (XIX)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru,

[127] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 84):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/53/259, A/53/260, A/53/264 and A/53/660;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/53/136 and Add.1 and A/53/661;
(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/53/598;
(d) Resolutions 53/53 to 53/57;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/53/SR.22–24;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.78.

Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twentieth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 2053 (XX), 2220 (XXI), 2308 (XXII), 2451 (XXIII), 2576 (XXIV), 2670 (XXV), 2835 (XXVI), 2965 (XXVII), 3091 (XXVIII), 3239 (XXIX), 3457 (XXX), 31/105, 32/106, 33/114, 34/53, 35/121, 36/37, 37/93, 38/81, 39/97, 40/163, 41/67, 42/161, 43/59 A and B, 44/49, 45/75, 46/48, 47/71, 47/72, 48/42, 48/43, 49/37, 50/30, 51/136 and 52/69).

At its fifty-third session,[128] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, endorsed the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee in its report and urged Member States, the Secretariat and relevant organs of the United Nations to take all necessary steps to implement them; reiterated that Member States that become personnel contributors to United Nations peacekeeping operations in future years or that participate in the Special Committee for three consecutive years as observers should, upon request in writing, become members at the following session of the Special Committee; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/58).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations: A/54/87;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/58), A/54/63–S/1999/171.

91. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider at its thirty-third session an item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly considered the item as a sub-item under "Questions relating to information" and decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee and rename it the Committee on Information (resolution 34/182). The Assembly continued to consider the item at its thirty-fifth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 35/201, 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B, 38/82 A and B, 39/98 A and B, 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A to E, 42/162 A and B, 43/60 A and B, 44/50, 45/76 A and B, 46/73 A and B, 47/73 A and B, 48/44 A and B, 49/38 A and B, 50/138 A and B, 51/138 A and B and 52/70 A and B). In addition, the Assembly took a number of decisions on membership of the Committee on Information during that period (decisions 43/418, 44/418, 45/422, 46/423, 47/424, 47/322,

[128] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 85):
(a) Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations: A/53/127;
(b) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/53/599;
(c) Resolution 53/58;
(d) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/53/SR.13–16;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.78.

48/318, 49/416, 50/311, 50/411 and 52/318). For the current composition of the Committee, see decision 53/418.

At its fifty-third session,[129] the General Assembly urged all countries, organizations of the United Nations system and all others concerned, *inter alia*, to cooperate and interact with a view to reducing existing disparities in information flows by increasing assistance for the development of communication infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries; to ensure for journalists the free and effective performance of their professional tasks and to condemn resolutely all attacks against them; and to provide full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (resolution 53/59 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note of the conceptual framework outlined by the Secretary-General on the reorientation of United Nations public information activities and requested him to submit his detailed plan thereon to the Committee on Information for consideration at its twenty-first session in 1999; emphasized that, through its reorientation, the Department of Public Information should maintain and improve its activities in the areas of special interest to the developing countries and others with special needs, including countries in transition; requested the Secretary-General to renew his efforts better to meet the needs for wider dissemination of development-related information; requested the Secretariat to continue to ensure the involvement of the Department of Public Information at the planning stage of the information components of peacekeeping and other field operations of the United Nations; reaffirmed the importance attached by Member States to the role of United Nations information centres in effectively and comprehensively disseminating information in all parts of the world; emphasized the need to review earlier cases of integration of United Nations information centres with field offices of the United Nations Development Programme; calls upon the Secretary-General to continue to study ways and means of rationalizing and effecting equitable disbursement of available resources to all United Nations information centres and to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its twenty-first session; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the pilot project regarding United Nations international radio broadcasting capacity, and noted that the Department of Public Information intended to ascertain the preparedness of Member States to provide technical facilities for the pilot project; urged the Department of Public Information to provide relevant and objective information on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its twenty-first session and to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the resolution; decided that, starting from the twenty-first session of the Committee on Information, preparation of the report of the Committee should be carried out by an open-ended working group; and requested the Committee on Information to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/59 B).

[129] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 86):

(a) Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/53/21/Rev.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/509;

(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/53/600;

(d) Resolutions 53/59 A and B and decision 53/418;

(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/53/SR.2 and 19–21;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.78.

Also at its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 90 to 93 members and to appoint Angola, the Republic of Moldova and Solomon Islands as members of the Committee (decision 53/418).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information, Supplement No. 21 (A/54/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/59 B).

92. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its fifty-third session,[130] the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/60).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/54/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/60).

93. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, decided

[130] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 87):
(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/53/23 (Part IV)), chap. VIII;
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/263;
(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/53/601;
(d) Resolution 53/60;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/53/SR.3–7;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.78.

to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)). At its twenty-second, thirty-fifth, forty-fourth and forty-sixth sessions, the Assembly decided to amend further the title of the item (resolution 2288 (XXII), A/35/250, para. 22, and decisions 44/469 and 46/402 D). At its forty-eighth session, the Assembly decided to revise the title of the item to read: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination" (decision 48/402 C). The item appeared with that title on the draft agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly (see A/BUR/53/1, paras. 45 and 47). In its first report (A/53/250, para. 47), the General Committee recommended that the item should read: "Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories", and the Assembly included the item in the agenda with the new wording (see A/53/PV.3).

Since its twenty-second session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda and at each session has adopted resolutions on the item.

At its fifty-third session,[131] the General Assembly urged the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, and requested the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/61).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its strong conviction that military bases and installations in the Territories concerned could constitute an obstacle to the exercise by the people of those Territories of their right to self-determination and reiterated its strong views that existing bases and installations, which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration, should be withdrawn; reiterated that the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (decision 53/419).

Document: Relevant part of the report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/54/23).

[131] References for the fifty-third session (agenda items 88 and 18):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/53/23 (Part III)), chaps. V and VI;
(b) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/53/602;
(c) Letter dated 12 August 1998 from the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee to the Secretary-General: A/53/261;
(d) Resolution 53/61 and decision 53/419;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/53/SR.3–7;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.78.

94. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

This question has appeared as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly since its twenty-second session, in 1967. At that session, the Assembly recommended that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned should take urgent and effective measures to assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and work out, in cooperation with OAU, and through it with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes to that end (resolution 2311 (XXII)).

At its fifty-third session,[132] the General Assembly requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen existing measures of support and formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories; requested the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system so that the Territories might benefit from the related activities of those agencies and organizations; recommended that all Governments intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they were members to accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/62).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/54/23);

(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/54/3);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/62), A/54/119.

95. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). A similar invitation

[132] References for the fifty-third session (agenda items 89 and 12):
(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/53/23 (Part IV)), chap. VII; A/AC.109/L.1880;
(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/53/3), chap. VIII, sect. D;
(c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/130 and Corr.1;
(d) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/53/603;
(e) Resolution 53/62;
(f) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/53/SR.3–7;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.78.

has been reiterated by the Assembly at subsequent sessions and, on each occasion, the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the subsequent session on the implementation of the relevant resolution.

At its fifty-third session,[133] the General Assembly invited all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that had not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students; urged the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/63).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/63).

96. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national entity and territorial integrity of a colonial territory at the time of its accession to independence (resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifty session, the General Assembly invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to fifty-third sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419, 44/419, 45/402, 46/402, 47/402, 48/402, 49/402, 50/402, 51/402, 52/402 and 53/402).

No advance documentation is expected.

97. Question of East Timor

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided that the Territories under Portuguese administration were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter and requested the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI, information on the conditions prevailing in the Territories, which included Timor (resolution 1542 (XV)).

[133] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 90):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/262 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/53/604;
(c) Resolution 53/63;
(d) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/53/SR.3–7;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.78.

Thereafter, the Assembly annually reviewed the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, until its thirtieth session when, under that item, it adopted a separate resolution on the question of Timor (resolution 3485 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly considered the question of Timor under the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "Question of East Timor" (resolution 31/53).

At its thirty-second to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 32/34, 33/39, 34/40, 35/27 and 36/50).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with all parties directly concerned, with a view to exploring avenues for achieving a comprehensive settlement of the problem; requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under active consideration and to render all assistance to the Secretary-General with a view to facilitating the implementation of the resolution; and called upon all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular WFP, UNICEF and UNHCR, immediately to assist, within their respective fields of competence, the people of East Timor, in close consultation with Portugal, as the administering Power (resolution 37/30).

Since the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda while deciding at each session to defer its consideration to the subsequent session (decisions 38/402, 39/402, 40/402, 41/402, 42/402, 43/402, 44/402, 45/402, 46/402, 47/402, 48/402, 49/402, 50/402, 51/402 and 52/402).

At its fifty-third session,[134] the General Assembly had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General (A/53/349), which highlighted the search for a just, comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution to the question of East Timor. He reported that the negotiations that had gone on for many years had moved in a positive direction and brought new promise for an early settlement of the problem. On 3 April 1998, the Secretary-General met with the political authorities of Indonesia and Portugal and discussed the need for early progress in the negotiations. In May 1998, the tripartite talks had continued with Indonesia and Portugal under the chairmanship of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Jamsheed Marker.

The report stated that the change of leadership in Indonesia in May 1998 and the new era of reform that the country had embarked upon had opened possibilities for the resolution of that long-running dispute. On 18 June 1998, the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, Ali Alatas, presented to the Secretary-General in New York a proposal for the solution of the question of East Timor based on the granting of special status to the Territory that would give it a wide degree of autonomy within the Indonesian State. The proposal meant an important shift in Indonesia's position.

In July 1998 Mr. Marker had discussed all aspects of the East Timor issue in Indonesia with the Government authorities, and had also met with the leaders of the East Timor resistance and political leaders.

The report also stated that high-level talks were held in New York with the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia and Portugal. The two sides agreed to hold in-depth discussions on Indonesia's proposals for a special autonomous status for East Timor. Another important outcome of

[134] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 8):
(a) Decision 53/402;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.3.

the talks was the agreement to involve the East Timorese more closely in the search for a solution. A major step was taken with a move towards an eventual normalization of relations between Indonesia and Portugal; both sides agreed to establish interest sections in friendly embassies in each other's capitals.

Finally, the Secretary-General reported that another round of the All-Inclusive Intra-East Timorese Dialogue had been held in Austria, where the participants had discussed, and proposed in their final declaration, various practical ideas aimed at assisting the search for a long-term settlement of the problem.

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session (decision 53/402).

At its fifty-third session in May 1999,[135] the General Assembly considered the question of East Timor under the agenda item entitled "Programme budget for the biennium 1998–1999" (item 113). The Assembly: (a) authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to $35 million, from all sources of funds, for the initial requirements of the United Nations activities related to East Timor, pending further action by the Security Council and the submission of a revised budget by the Secretary-General; and (b) reaffirmed, in accordance with its resolution 45/248 B, section VI, of 21 December 1990, that the Fifth Committee was the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters, and expressed its concern at the tendency of its substantive Committees and other intergovernmental bodies to involve themselves in administrative and budgetary matters (decision 53/472).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 53/402).

98. Macroeconomic policy questions

(a) High-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 46/205, 48/187, 50/93 and 52/179, and decision 47/436).

At its fifty-third session,[136] the General Assembly recalled its decision in resolution 52/179 to establish an ad hoc open-ended working group of the General Assembly to undertake an in-depth examination of all inputs requested in the resolution, with a view to formulating a report containing recommendations on the form, scope and agenda of, *inter alia*, a summit, international conference, special session of the General Assembly or other appropriate high-

[135] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 113):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the question of East Timor: A/C.5/53/61;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/53/7/Add.13;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/485/Add.3;
(d) Decision 53/472;
(e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.60;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.100.

[136] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 91 (b)):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/53/228 and A/53/479;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/53/470;
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/606/Add.2;
(d) Resolution 53/173;
(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3–7, 8–11, 15, 28–30, 36 and 42;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

level international intergovernmental forum on financing for development to further the global partnership for development, to be convened not later than the year 2001; requested the ad hoc working group to consider appropriate modalities that would ensure the completion of its work and the submission of specific recommendations to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session; requested the President of the General Assembly at its fifty-third session to serve as ex officio chairman of the ad hoc working group and to convene an organizational meeting of the ad hoc working group not later than January 1999 to decide on the modalities referred to in paragraph 2 of the resolution and to develop arrangements for the effective direction and functioning of the ad hoc working group; and also requested the President, in close consultation with Member States, to designate two vice-chairpersons for the ad hoc working group, preferably before the convening of its organizational meeting in January 1999, bearing in mind appropriate representation; and requested the Bureau of the Second Committee at the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, with the assistance of the Secretariat, to organize briefings or panel discussions on important topics or significant trends and events that might enrich the deliberations of the ad hoc working group (resolution 53/173).

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly on Financing for Development, Supplement No. 28 (A/54/28).

(b) Financing of development, including net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries

The General Assembly considered the issue of global financial flows and their impact on developing countries at its fifty-second session (resolution 52/180).

At its fifty-third session,[137] the General Assembly stressed the importance of an international environment for the recovery of crisis-affected countries and to prevent further contagion, as well as of sound macroeconomic and regulatory policies at the national level; emphasized the need for continued dialogue among developed and developing countries on strengthening and reform of the international financial architecture and a global approach towards financial crises; recognized the need to improve the capacities of the international financial institutions with regard to prevention and resolution of crises, including provision of adequate resources to the International Monetary Fund (IMF); also stressed the need to strengthen international and national financial systems through a more effective surveillance of both the public and private sectors; invited IMF to consider additional regulatory and disclosure measures to ensure greater transparency of financial market participants and to facilitate the dialogue among relevant actors on the possible establishment of regulatory frameworks for short-term capital flows and trade in currencies; called upon the international community to contribute to minimizing excessive financial volatility and distribute more equitably the costs of systemic adjustments between public and private sectors; and requested the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the Bretton Woods institutions, to analyse current trends in global financial flows and ways to improve prevention and response to financial crises, and to report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/172).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/172).

[137] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 91 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/398;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/606/Add.2;
(c) Resolution 53/172;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3–7, 8–11, 15, 28–30, 36 and 42;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

(c) Trade and development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The 188 members of the Conference are States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference held its ninth session in Midrand, South Africa, from 27 April to 11 May 1996.

When the Conference is not in session, the 145-member Trade and Development Board carries out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference. The Board reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Board convened its nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first executive sessions on 15 December 1998, 5 February and 1 July 1999, respectively. The forty-sixth session of the Board is scheduled to be held from 11 to 22 October 1999.

Documents: Reports of the Trade and Development Board on its nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second executive sessions (A/54/15 (Parts I-IV) and on its forty-sixth session (A/54/15 (Part V)).

At its fifty-third session,[138] the General Assembly welcomed the ministerial communiqué on market access adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 8 July 1998, reiterated the importance of continued trade liberalization in developed and developing countries, including in sectors of export interest to developing countries, through, *inter alia*, substantial reductions of tariffs, the rolling back of tariff peaks and the removal of tariff escalation and the elimination of trade-distorting policies, protectionist practices and non-tariff barriers in international trade relations, and renewed the commitment to uphold and strengthen an open, rule-based, equitable, secure, non-discriminatory, transparent and predictable multilateral trade system; and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the UNCTAD secretariat, to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution, developments in the multilateral trading system and the implementation of the ministerial communiqué (resolution 53/170).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report prepared in conjunction with the secretariat of UNCTAD (resolution 53/170).

[138] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 91 (a)):
- (a) Reports of the Trade and Development Board on its sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth executive sessions (Parts I, II and III) and on its forty-fifth session (Part IV): Supplement No. 15 (A/53/15/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/606/Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 53/170;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3–7, 8–11, 28–30, 35, 36, 38 and 40–42;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries

At its fifty-second session,[139] the General Assembly called upon landlocked developing countries and their transit neighbours to implement measures to strengthen further their cooperative efforts; invited donor countries, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and multilateral financial institutions to provide landlocked and transit developing countries with appropriate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, maintenance and improvement of transit systems; and requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1999, within existing resources, another meeting of governmental experts from landlocked and transit developing countries, representatives of donor countries and financial and development institutions to review progress in the development of transit systems including sectoral aspects, as well as transit transport costs, with a view to exploring the possibility of formulating necessary action-oriented measures (resolution 52/183).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report prepared in conjunction with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (resolution 52/183).

Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

At its fifty-second session,[139] the General Assembly urged the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use of unilateral coercive economic measures against developing countries which are not authorized by the relevant organs of the United Nations or are inconsistent with the principles of international law as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, and which contravene the basic principles of the multilateral trading system; requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the imposition of measures of this nature and to study the impact of such measures on the affected countries, including the impact on trade and development; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 52/181).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/181).

[139] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 95 (b)):

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board on its fifteenth executive session: Supplement No. 15 (A/52/15);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/329 and A/52/459;
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/52/626/Add.2;
(d) Resolutions 52/181 and 52/183;
(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/52/SR.3–11, 34, 35, 41, 42, 47 and 48;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.77.

(d) Science and technology for development

At its fifty-second session,[140] the General Assembly reaffirmed that capacity-building in science and technology in developing countries should remain a priority issue on the United Nations agenda, and urged that international cooperation efforts be intensified and strengthened towards endogenous capacity-building of developing countries in science and technology, including their capacity to utilize scientific and technological developments from aborad as well as to modify and adapt them to suit local conditions; stressed the need to strengthen the important role of the United Nations in the field of science and technology as a cross-cutting concern; stressed that the current forms of cooperation involving the public and private sectors of developing and developed countries should be built upon and expanded; recognized the role of Governments in science and technology for development; further recognized the role of the private sector in science and technology for development, in particular in the transfer and development of science and technology capabilities; invited the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to assess their capability to provide assistance and promote cooperation in the area of information and communications technologies; reaffirmed that the substantive theme for the inter-sessional period 1997–1999 of the Commission on Science and Technology would be "Science and technology partnerships and networking for national capacity-building"; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on progress in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/184).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/184), A/54/270.

(e) External debt crisis and development

International cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problem of developing countries

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fortieth session and has addressed the issue as a separate agenda item at each subsequent session (resolutions 41/202, 42/198, 43/198, 44/205, 45/214, 46/148, 47/198, 48/182, 49/94, 50/92, 51/164, 52/185 and 53/175 and decision 40/474).

At its fifty-third session,[141] the General Assembly urged the international community to consider voluntary measures and mechanisms that would allow debtor countries breathing space, through, *inter alia,* mutually agreed temporary suspension of payments while maintaining their access to interim financing, and welcomed the willingness of IMF to consider providing financing to members in arrears on their debt payments to some private creditors; encouraged private creditors, particularly commercial banks, to continue their efforts to address the commercial debt problems of middle-income developing countries, in particular those affected by the financial crisis; stressed the urgent need to endow IMF with adequate resources; welcomed the decisions of creditor countries to cancel, partially

[140] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 95 (c)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/320;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/52/626/Add.3;
(c) Resolution 52/184;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/52/SR.3–9, 9–11, 17, 34, 35, 41 and 48;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.77.

[141] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 91 (d)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/373;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/606/Add.4;
(c) Resolution 53/175;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3–7, 8–11, 15, 28–30 and 41;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

or totally, the official bilateral debt of the Central American countries most affected by hurricane Mitch; stressed the importance of a favourable and supportive international economic environment, as well as efforts by developing countries to promote a favourable environment for foreign investment and economic growth to overcome debt problems; stressed the need to develop techniques of debt conversion applied to social development programmes and projects; stressed the need for IMF and the World Bank to address the needs of poor post-conflict countries in close cooperation with relevant parts of the United Nations system; called for the speedy and determined extension of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative to additional countries and stressed the need for the mobilization of additional financial resources for the Initiative from both bilateral and multilateral creditors without affecting the support required for other developmental funding, as well as for the flexible implementation of the Initiative's eligibility criteria; welcomed the decision of the Boards of IMF and the World Bank that the comprehensive review of the Initiative should be undertaken as early as in 1999; stressed the urgent need to continue to provide social safety nets to vulnerable groups most adversely affected by the implementation of economic reform programmes in debtor countries, particularly low-income groups; encouraged debtors and creditors to consider ways to ensure that future loans are used in such a way as to avoid having a negative impact on debt sustainability; stressed the need for new financial flows to debtor developing countries, in addition to debt and debt-service relief, and urged creditor countries and multilateral financial institutions to continue extending concessional financial assistance, particularly to the least developed countries; and stressed the need to strengthen the institutional capacity of developing countries in debt management, and called upon the international community to support their efforts towards that end (resolution 53/175).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/175).

99. Sectoral policy questions

(a) Industrial development cooperation

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 1991–2000 the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (resolution 44/237). At its forty-seventh session the Assembly adjusted the period of the programme for the Second Decade to cover the years 1993–2002 (resolution 47/177).

At its fifty-second session,[142] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993–2002), which included the Plan of Action for the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization, adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Industry at its thirteenth meeting held at Accra in May 1997; called upon all Member States to support the implementation of the programme for the Second Decade and the Plan of Action; invited donor countries, United Nations funds and programmes, all relevant United Nations organizations and the private sector to participate in a meeting of donors to be organized by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), UNDP and the Organization of African Unity,

[142] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 96 (a)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/480;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/52/627;
(c) Resolution 52/208;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/52/SR.3–9, 20, 21, 25, 27, 31, 50 and 51;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.77.

under the leadership of the African Development Bank and in cooperation with the World Bank; requested UNIDO, ECA and other relevant United Nations organizations to work closely with Governments and the private sector in Africa at the national, regional and international levels to foster industrial production and development; called upon UNIDO and ECA to strengthen their coordination with UNDP and other United Nations agencies and donors; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/208).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/208).

(b) Business and development

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-first and forty-fifth to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 41/182, 45/188, 46/166, 47/171, 48/180 and 50/106). In resolution 48/180, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a biennial report on policies and activities related to entrepreneurship, privatization, demonopolization and administrative deregulation.

At its fifty-second session,[143] the General Assembly recognized the important role of Governments in creating an enabling environment supportive of entrepreneurship and facilitative of privatization; recognized the need to increase private sector involvement in the provision of infrastructure services, particularly in countries with economies in transition; stressed the importance of microcredit to people living in poverty, allowing them to establish microenterprises, and called for the strengthening of institutions supportive of microfinancing; encouraged UNCTAD to continue to provide a forum for intergovernmental discussions, with the participation of representatives from the private sector, concerning issues related to privatization, enterprise development and international flows of investment; invited UNIDO and the other relevant United Nations bodies to further strengthen their activities, in particular for Africa and the least developed countries, in promoting the development of entrepreneurship; called upon the United Nations funds and programmes to continue to strengthen support to the promotion of entrepreneurship and to give due consideration to the role of the private sector in development; and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant United Nations bodies, to prepare a report which included analytical work on the implementation of the resolution for submission to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 52/209).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/209).

[143] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 96 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/428;
(b) Draft resolution A/52/L.70;
(c) Resolution 52/209;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.77.

100. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation

(a) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

At its fifty-third session,[144] the General Assembly recognized the need to strengthen the implementation of the Declaration and the Strategy in the remaining years of the 1990s, in close collaboration with, *inter alia*, efforts undertaken in the context of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s contained in the annex to resolution 46/151 and its implementing arm, the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative on Africa, and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with all concerned organs and organizations of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, as well as other relevant international organizations, to submit to the General Assembly for consideration at its fifty-fourth session an analytical report containing a thorough evaluation of the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration and of the implementation of the Strategy, including the progress made and the constraints encountered therein (resolution 53/178).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/178).

(b) Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly established the Commission on Human Settlements and decided that the report of the work of the Commission should be submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/162).

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/180, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) was held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 3 to 14 June 1996 and subsequently, in its resolution 51/177, the General Assembly endorsed the decisions of the Conference, including the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda.

At its fifty-third session,[145] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the in-depth assessment of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat). The Assembly further noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the modalities for the special session of the Assembly to review and appraise the implementation of the Habitat Agenda; decided that the session would be held in June 2001

[144] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 93 (a)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/301;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/608/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 53/178;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3–7, 16–18, 23, 27, 28, 30, 31 and 40;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

[145] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 93 (c)):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/53/267 and A/53/512;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/608/Add.3;
(c) Resolution 53/180;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3–7, 16–18, 27, 28, 30, 31, 36, 40 and 41;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

for a period of three days, that the Commission on Human Settlements would serve as the open-ended preparatory committee for the session, and invited the Commission to meet for two working days at its seventeenth session as the preparatory committee, *inter alia*, to consider the organization of work for its first substantive session in May 2000, to elect officers and adopt its rules of procedure; stressed the need for the participation of local authorities and other relevant sectors of civil society in the preparations for the special session and invited the President of the Assembly to propose appropriate modalities for their participation in the special session in consultation with Member States; invited the Economic and Social Council to devote its coordination segment in 2000 to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/180).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its seventeenth session, Supplement No. 8 (A/54/8);

(b) Report of the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly for an Overall Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Habitat Agenda (resolution 53/180).

(c) Women in development

The General Assembly considered this question biennially from its fortieth to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 40/204, 42/178, 44/171, 46/167, 49/161 and 50/104).

At its fifty-second session,[146] the General Assembly urged the Governments to develop and promote methodologies for mainstreaming a gender perspective into all aspects of policy-making, including economic policy-making and to ensure women's equal rights with men and access to economic resources; stressed the need to ensure women's and girls' full and equal access to all levels of education, vocational training and retraining, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution, including the impact of globalization and liberalization processes on the integration of women in development, the implementation of operational activities for development of the United Nations system in enhancing the participation of women in national development programmes and the gender mainstreaming of United Nations programmes and policies (resolution 52/195).

Documents:

(a) *1999 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* (to be issued as document A/54/227 and as a United Nations publication);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/195);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "An evaluation of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women" (A/54/156–E/1999/102 and Add.1;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General (A/54/275) referring to the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Advancement of women: implementation of the Beijing Platform

[146] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 97 (g)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/345;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/52/628/Add.7;
(c) Resolution 52/195;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/52/SR.3–9, 14, 18, 19, 23, 24, 26, 27, 38, 39 and 50;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.77.

for Action and the role of operational activities in promoting, in particular, capacity-building and resource mobilization for enhancing the participation of women in development" (E/1998/54 and Corr.1).

(d) Human resources development

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-eighth and fiftieth sessions (resolutions 45/191, 46/143, 48/205 and 50/105).

At its fifty-second session,[147] the General Assembly emphasized that, in the development of human resources, an overall, well-conceived and integrated approach that mainstreamed a gender perspective and took into account the needs of all people should be adopted, incorporating such vital areas as population, health, nutrition, water, sanitation, housing, communications, education and training, and science and technology, as well as taking into account the need to create more opportunities for employment in an environment that guarantees political freedom, popular participation, respect for human rights, justice and equity, all of which are essential for enhancing human capacity to meet the challenge of development; encouraged all countries to apply the requisite policies to ensure the development of their human resources, through education and training and by seeking, where possible, to increase receptivity to technological innovations, including those in the field of information technology; emphasized the need to ensure the full participation of women in the formulation and implementation of national policies to promote human resources development; encouraged all countries to accord priority, in particular in national budgets, to human resources development in the context of the adoption of economic and social policies; emphasized that human resources development and institution-building could be promoted through South-South cooperation, and called upon countries to take action in that regard; invited international organizations, including international financial institutions to continue to give priority to supporting the objectives of human resources development and to integrating them into their policies, programmes and operations; emphasized that structural adjustment programmes should support social development goals, in particular the eradication of poverty, the promotion of full and productive employment and the enhancement of social integration, with due regard to the implementation of sound economic policies; called upon the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in accordance with their mandates, work programmes and priorities, to coordinate effectively their activities in support of national and regional action in the area of human resources development and capacity-building, both among themselves and with other development partners, and to strengthen the impact of their development activities on human resources development; requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session an assessment of the effectiveness of the contribution made by the United Nations system to advance human resources development through its operational activities, and to make recommendations to further enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of its contribution to human resources development, including the identification of possible new approaches that will enhance their impact; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session, under the item entitled

[147] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 97 (h)):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/52/540;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/52/628/Add.8;
(c) Resolution 52/196;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/52/SR.3–9, 14, 18, 19, 23, 24, 26, 27, 38, 39, 43 and 50;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.77.

"Sustainable development and international economic cooperation", the sub-item entitled "Human resources development" (resolution 52/196).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/196).

(e) International migration and development, including the question of the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development to address migration issues

The item was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 49/127, 50/123 and 51/148).

At its fifty-second session,[148] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to present at its fifty-fourth session a report on international migration and development, taking into account, among other things, the views of Member States, the International Organization for Migration, the International Labour Organization (ILO), other relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant organizations, bearing in mind various regional processes, and recommending ways and means to address the problems related to migration and development, including the possibility of convening an international conference on international migration and development (resolution 52/189).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/189), A/54/207.

(f) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in the year 2001 (resolution 52/187).

At its fifty-third session,[149] the General Assembly welcomed and accepted the generous offer of the European Union to host the Conference and decided to convene the Conference in the first semester of the year 2001 for a duration of seven days, at a venue and time to be determined by the Secretary-General of the Conference in consultation with the European Union; designated the Secretary-General of UNCTAD as the Secretary-General of the Conference, and requested him to make all the necessary preparations for the Conference, including organization of the intergovernmental preparatory committee (in two parts) and the three expert-level preparatory meetings referred to in resolution 52/187; requested the Secretary-General of the Conference, in consultation with Member States and in cooperation with relevant organizations and agencies, to organize well-focused sectoral and thematic or, where appropriate, country-specific round-table meetings during the Conference; called upon UNDP and the World Bank to link the round-table and consultative group meetings to the preparatory process of the Conference and requested the Administrator of UNDP,

[148] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 97 (d)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/314;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/52/628/Add.48;
(c) Resolution 52/189;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/52/SR.3–9, 14, 18, 19, 23, 24, 26–28, 38, 39 and 46;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.77.

[149] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 93 (e)):
(a) Note by the Secretariat: A/53/553;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/608/Add.5;
(c) Resolution 53/182;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3–7, 16–18, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33 and 39;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

in his capacity as Convenor of the United Nations Development Group, to ensure the full involvement in the preparations for the Conference of the United Nations resident coordinators and country teams in the least developed countries; called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations in consultation with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene an inter-agency meeting to ensure the full mobilization and coordination of all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions for the purpose of preparations for and the follow-up of the Conference; invited the Secretary-General of the Conference to make arrangements, on the basis of consultations with Member States, to facilitate the involvement of civil society, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, in the preparatory process and the Conference; decided to defray the cost of participation of two government representatives from each least developed country in the intergovernmental preparatory committee meetings and the Conference itself through the use of extrabudgetary resources and, should those resources prove to be insufficient, to consider all other options; and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the state of preparations for the Conference (resolution 53/182).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/182).

(g) Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

At its fifty-third session,[150] the General Assembly held, on 17 and 18 September 1998, the first high-level dialogue on the social and economic impact of globalization and interdependence and their policy implications.

Also at the fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided to hold biennially a renewal of the high-level dialogue of the General Assembly on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership to provide impetus for the promotion of international economic cooperation for development; also decided that, building on the experience of the high-level dialogue held on 17 and 18 September 1998, the theme and modalities of the second high-level dialogue would be decided through the intergovernmental process at the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly; requested the Secretary-General, in close consultations with Governments, the relevant parts of the United Nations system and relevant intergovernmental organizations, to propose themes for the second high-level dialogue for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/181).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/181).

[150] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 93 (d)):
(a) Summary by the President of the General Assembly of the high-level dialogue on the theme of the social and economic impact of globalization and interdependence and their policy implications: A/53/529;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/608/Add.4;
(c) Resolution 53/181;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3–7, 16–18, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33 and 39;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

(h) Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development[1]

At its fifty-third session,[151] the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on the special session (resolution 53/183).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/183).

101. Environment and sustainable development

World Solar Programme 1996–2005

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-third session,[152] in 1998, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", and adopted resolution 53/7, by which it expressed its appreciation to the heads of State and Government who had agreed to serve on the World Solar Commission, and especially to the Chairman of the Commission; endorsed the World Solar Programme 1996–2005 as a contribution to the overall sustainable development agenda; invited all States Members of the United Nations to contribute to the successful implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996–2005 and invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and in close cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and other relevant organizations: (a) to undertake concrete action in order to ensure that the World Solar Programme 1996–2005 is fully integrated into and brought into the mainstream of the efforts of the United Nations system; (b) to bring the World Solar Programme 1996–2005 to the attention of relevant funding and technical assistance sources and to encourage them to consider contributing to its effective implementation; (c) to continue to sensitize and generate a greater degree of awareness in all Member States and international, regional and national institutions, both public and private, to the strategic importance of the World Solar Programme 1996–2005 for ensuring sustainable development; and (d) to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", a report concerning measures taken by the different entities of the United Nations system in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/7), A/54/212.

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[151] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 93 (f)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/407;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/608/Add.6;
- (c) Resolution 53/183 and decisions 53/443 and 53/482;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3–7, 16–18, 27, 28, 30, 31, 36, 40 and 41;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.91 and 101.

[152] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 158):
- (a) Draft resolution: A/53/L.8 and Add.1;
- (b) Resolution 53/7;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.39.

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly adopted a number of provisions setting up UNEP (resolution 2997 (XXVII)), including the establishment of the UNEP Governing Council. The Governing Council was to report annually to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, which would transmit to the Assembly such comments on the report that it might deem necessary. At its forty-second session, the Assembly changed the annual cycle of submission of reports to a biennial one (resolution 42/185).

At its fifty-third session,[153] the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Governing Council on its fifth special session and the decisions contained therein (resolution 53/187).

Document: Report of the Governing Council (resolution 53/187).

Implementation of conventions relating to sustainable development

The General Assembly, at its fifty-second session, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development: special session for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21", recalling its resolution S–19/2, by which it adopted the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, considered progress in the implementation of conventions relating to sustainable development. The Assembly decided to continue to review the progress made in implementing the conventions signed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development or established as a result of the Conference, as well as other conventions related to sustainable development, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-third session a report on the ways and means of undertaking such a review (decision 52/445).

International institutional arrangements related to environment and development

At its fifty-third session,[153] the General Assembly encouraged the Conference of the Parties to, and permanent secretariats of, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa to examine appropriate opportunities and measures to strengthen their complementarities and improve scientific assessments of ecological linkages between the three conventions; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report, for submission to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, identifying actions undertaken to implement part IV.A, in particular paragraph 119, of the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, as well as the areas requiring further consideration and work, taking into account the roles of the relevant organizations and institutions of the United Nations system, as stated in part IV of the Programme (resolution 53/186).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/186).

[153] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 94):
(a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 25 (A/53/25);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/53/156–E/1998/78, A/53/477 and A/53/487;
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/609/Add.6;
(d) Resolutions 53/185 to 53/187;
(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3–7, 19, 20, 22–26, 29, 36 and 40–42;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21

At its fifty-third session,[154] the General Assembly proclaimed 2002 as the International Year of Ecotourism while reaffirming Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/40. The latter contained a request to the Commission on Sustainable Development, in the framework of its discussion of tourism during its seventh session in 1999, to recommend to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, supportive measures and activities which would contribute to a successful year. The Commission on Sustainable Development, in turn, invited Governments, major groups and the United Nations system, in close collaboration with the World Tourism Organization (WTO), and building on relevant work carried out by UNEP, UNESCO, UNCTAD, ILO and UNDP and under the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant conventions and organizations, to consider undertaking, *inter alia*, activities that would be mutually supportive to the preparations of the International Year of Ecotourism. The Commission invited them to be kept informed on progress achieved in that regard (resolution 53/200).

Also at its fifty-third session, the General Assembly stressed the need to accelerate the full implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21; and noted that the next review of the implementation of Agenda 21 was scheduled to be carried out by the Assembly in 2002 (resolution 53/188). The Commission on Sustainable Development plans to consider, at its eighth session in 2000, ways and means of preparing for the 10-year review.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/188), A/54/131–E/1999/75.

(b) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon

At its fifty-third session,[155] the General Assembly noted the progress made in the understanding of the El Niño phenomenon; decided that the report on the outcome of the Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts on El Niño, held at Guayaquil, Ecuador, in November 1998, would be considered at the seventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, at the 1999 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council and at the special session of the General Assembly for the in-depth assessment and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States; requested the Secretary-General to submit recommendations to the Assembly, through the 1999 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council, on how the United Nations system could deal with natural disaster reduction after the conclusion of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction; and to submit to the Assembly, at its fifty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, under the

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[154] References for the fifty-third session (agenda items 94 (a) and 12):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/477;
- (b) Reports of the Second Committee: A/53/605 and A/53/609/Add.1;
- (c) Resolutions 53/188 and 53/200;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3–9, 19, 20, 22–25 and 35–42;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

[155] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 94):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/487;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/609/Add.6;
- (c) Resolution 53/185;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3–7, 19, 20, 22–26, 29, 36 and 40–42;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/185).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon (resolution 53/185), A/54/135–E/1999/88;

(b) Recommendations on institutional arrangements for disaster reduction activities of the United Nations system after the conclusion of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, 1990–2000 (resolution 53/185), A/54/136–E/1999/89;

(c) Activities of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (resolution 53/185), A/54/132–E/1999/80 and Add.1.

(c) Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature at the June 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and entered into force on 29 December 1993. The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 49/117, 50/111, 51/182 and 52/201).

At its fifty-third session,[156] the General Assembly welcomed the results of the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held at Bratislava from 4 to 15 May 1998; also welcomed decisions adopted by the Conference on: the Convention's future programmes of work; its relationship with the Commission on Sustainable Development, other biodiversity-related conventions, other international agreements, institutions and processes of relevance, including World Trade Organization agreements and the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights; and access to genetic resources and the sharing of benefits, including the setting up of an expert panel on the issue. The Assembly also recognized the importance of the adoption of a protocol on biosafety; recognized the importance of the implementation of the Convention at all levels; encouraged those States that had not yet ratified the Convention to do so as soon as possible; and invited the Executive Secretary of the Convention to report to the Assembly on the ongoing work regarding the Convention (resolution 53/190).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (resolution 53/190).

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Malta (A/43/241). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 43/53). At its forty-fourth to forty-sixth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 44/207, 45/212 and 46/169).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 47/195).

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[156] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 94 (d)):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/53/451;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/609/Add.4;
(c) Resolution 53/190;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3–7, 19, 20, 22–25, 36 and 42;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

At its forty-eighth to fifty-third[157] sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 48/189, 49/120, 50/115, 51/184 and 52/199, and decision 53/444).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 51/184).

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa

At its fifty-third session,[158] the General Assembly welcomed the convening of the second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa; urged all States parties to the Convention to pay promptly and in full on or before 1 January of each year, starting in 1999, the contributions required for the core budget of the Convention envisaged in the financial rules of the Conference of the Parties; noted with appreciation the financial support already provided on a voluntary basis by some States parties, and reiterated its appeal to Governments, all interested organizations and the private sector to make promptly further voluntary contributions in support of the activities and functioning of the Global Mechanism; called upon developing countries that are parties to the Convention to accelerate the process of elaboration and adoption of national action programmes, and called for the implementation of those adopted; also called upon the international community, in particular the developed countries and the United Nations system, and invited the multilateral financial institutions and all other interested actors, to support the efforts of affected developing countries in the process of elaborating and implementing action programmes to combat desertification; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the outcome of the second session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, as well as on measures taken for the implementation of decisions adopted by the Conference at that session (resolution 53/191).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/191), A/54/96.

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[157] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 94 (b)):
- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/53/449;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/609/Add.2;
- (c) Decisions 53/444 and 53/446;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3–7, 19, 20, 22–25 and 42;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

[158] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 94 (e)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/516;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/609/Add.5;
- (c) Resolution 53/191;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3–7, 19, 20, 22–26 and 42;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

(f) Implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[1]

At its fifty-third session,[159] the Assembly urged that the progress made in the development and compilation of a vulnerability index for small island developing States be continued, and encouraged all the relevant organizations engaged in the process of refining the vulnerability index to work collaboratively; welcomed the action taken by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, in collaboration with UNDP, with respect to the donors conference between representatives of small island developing States and prospective bilateral and multilateral donors, and urged the parties concerned to facilitate project preparation and development; encouraged all small island developing States and prospective bilateral and multilateral donors to participate in the donors conference as a means of pursuing the development objectives of small island developing States; urged small island developing States to continue preparations for the seventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the special session of the General Assembly in September 1999 for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and urged the international community, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental bodies to continue to assist in that regard; called for the participation of associate members of regional economic commissions in the special session; stressed the need for the effective participation of actors of civil society, particularly non-governmental organizations, in preparation for the special session; also stressed the importance of the full and effective participation of small island developing States in the special session and in the seventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development as the preparatory body for the special session; invited Governments to make timely and voluntary contributions for that purpose to the Trust Fund for Support of the Work of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and in that context requested the Secretary-General to assist small island developing States by applying the modalities for such assistance used for their participation in the Global Conference; welcomed the activities undertaken by the Global Environment Facility, and invited it to support further the objectives of the Programme of Action; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its seventh session, through the existing mechanism, and to the General Assembly at its special session, a report on the donors conference; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on actions taken to implement the resolution and the recommendations emanating from the special session for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (resolution 53/189).

No advance documentation is expected.

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[159] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 94 (c)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/53/65–E/1998/5 and A/53/358;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/609/Add.3;
(c) Resolution 53/189;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3–7, 19, 20, 22–26 and 41;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

102. Operational activities for development

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system

At its fifty-third session,[160] the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on progress on the implementation of the World Declaration and the Plan of Action of the World Summit for Children; and decided to postpone to its fifty-fourth session consideration of the arrangements for the special session of the Assembly in 2001 to review the achievement of the goals of the Summit (resolution 53/193).

No advance documentation is expected.

(b) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

The question of cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Botswana (A/C.2/37/SR.43), on behalf of the States members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) (resolution 37/248).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its thirty-eighth to fortieth sessions, and subsequently at its forty-second to fiftieth sessions on a biennial basis (resolutions 38/160, 39/215, 40/195, 42/181, 44/221, 46/160, 48/173 and 50/118). The Assembly welcomed the membership of Namibia to the Conference, the transformation of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference into the Southern African Development Community and the admission of South Africa and Mauritius, at its forty-sixth, forty-eighth and fiftieth sessions, respectively (resolutions 46/160, 48/173 and 50/118).

At its fifty-second session,[161] the General Assembly renewed its appeal to the international community to maintain current levels of, and increase where appropriate, its financial, technical and material support to the Community in order to enable it to implement fully its programme of action and to meet the reconstruction and rehabilitation needs of the region; appealed to the United Nations, its related organs and the international community to assist the Community, with appropriate resources, in implementing the programmes and decisions adopted by various United Nations world conferences, with specific emphasis on the enhancement of the role of women in the development process; appealed to the international community as well as to the United Nations system to continue to extend much needed assistance to those countries of the Community that are engaged in the process of national reconstruction, so as to enable them to consolidate their efforts to establish a democracy and enhance the implementation of their national development programmes; requested the

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[160] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 95):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/186;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/610;
(c) Resolution 53/193 and decision 53/447;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3–7, 12–15, 17, 19, 36 and 42;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

[161] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 99):
(a) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries: Supplement No. 39 (A/52/39);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/400 and A/52/402;
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/52/630;
(d) Resolutions 52/204 and 52/205;
(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/52/SR.3–9, 12, 13, 20, 22, 26, 46 and 47;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.77.

Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community, to continue to intensify contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing cooperation between the United Nations and the Community; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/204).

Documents:

(a) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Supplement No. 39 (A/54/39);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 50/119, 52/204 and 52/205).

103. Training and research

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)). UNITAR was established as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining peace and security and promoting economic and social development through training and research programmes. The Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board of Trustees. The Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to other United Nations bodies.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-second to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 39/179, 40/214, 42/197, 43/201, 44/175, 45/219, 46/180, 47/227, 48/207, 49/125, 50/121, 51/188 and 52/206.

At its fifty-third session,[162] the General Assembly stressed the need for UNITAR to strengthen further its cooperation with other United Nations institutes and relevant national, regional and international institutes; renewed its appeal to all Governments and to private institutions that had not yet contributed financially or otherwise to the Institute to give it their generous financial and other support, and urged the States that had interrupted their voluntary contributions to consider resuming them in view of the successful restructuring and revitalization of the Institute; welcomed the progress made in building partnerships between the Institute and other agencies and bodies of the United Nations system with respect to their training programmes; requested the Board of Trustees to attract, to the extent possible, experts from developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the preparation of the relevant training materials for the programmes and activities of the Institute; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Institute, as well as with the United Nations funds and programmes, to continue to explore the modalities to utilize systematically the Institute in the execution of training and capacity-building programmes;

[162] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 96 (b)):
(a) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 14 (A/53/14);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/534;
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/611;
(d) Resolution 53/195;
(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3–7, 26, 33, 34, 36, 39 and 40;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/195).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/195).

104. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The Security Council, in its resolution 446 (1979) of 22 March 1979, determined that the policy and practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 had no legal validity and constituted a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. That position was reaffirmed by the Council in its resolution 465 (1980), in which it affirmed the applicability to those territories of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949.

The General Assembly has considered this question at numerous sessions, including its forty-eighth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 48/212, 49/132, 50/129, 51/190 and 52/207).

At its fifty-third session,[163] in 1997, the General Assembly, recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/32, reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of people under foreign occupation over their natural resources, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, recalling Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 465 (1980) and 497 (1981), and reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water; called upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, to cause loss and depletion of or to endanger the natural resources in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan; recognized the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, loss or depletion of, or danger to, their natural resources, and expressed the hope that that issue would be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiation between the Palestinian and Israeli sides; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/196).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/196), A/54/152–E/1999/92.

[163] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 97):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/53/163–E/1998/79;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/612;
(c) Resolution 53/196;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3–7, 26, 29, 39 and 40;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

105. Globalization and interdependence

At its fifty-third session,[164] the General Assembly expressed concern over the serious risks of marginalization of a large number of developing countries from the globalization process, the accentuation of income disparities within and among countries, and the instability of certain types of capital flow; stressed the importance of promoting the integration of developing countries into the world economy while mitigating the negative consequences of globalization and interdependence so that those countries could reap maximum benefit from new trading opportunities; stressed the need for continued and constructive dialogue among developed and developing countries on issues related to strengthening and reforming the international financial architecture; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in collaboration with UNCTAD, an analytical report, for consideration at its fifty-fourth session that would examine the interrelated issues in order to facilitate better understanding of globalization and would make recommendations on (a) the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence; and (b) promoting coherence, complementarity and coordination on economic and development issues at the global level in order to optimize the benefits and limit the negative consequences of globalization and interdependence (resolution 53/169).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/169).

106. Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997–2006)

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly proclaimed 1996 International Year for the Eradication of Poverty (resolution 48/183). The Assembly continued its consideration of this question at its forty-ninth session (resolution 49/110). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly proclaimed the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997–2006) (resolution 50/107).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly decided that the theme for the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty would be "Eradicating poverty is an ethical, social, political and economic imperative of humankind"; decided that the themes for 1997 and 1998 would be "Poverty, environment and development" and "Poverty, human rights and development", respectively, and that the themes for the remaining years of the Decade would be decided every two years, commencing in 1998; and decided that the objective of the Decade was to eradicate absolute poverty and reduce overall poverty substantially through national action and international cooperation (resolution 51/178).

At its fifty-third session,[165] the General Assembly decided that the themes for the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty in 1999 and 2000 would be, respectively,

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[164] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 91):
(a) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/606/Add.5;
(b) Resolution 53/169;
(c) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3–7, 8–11, 28–30, 40 and 42;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

[165] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 98):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/329;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/613;
(c) Resolution 53/198;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.31–33, 36 and 42;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

"Women and the eradication of poverty" and "Globalization and the eradication of poverty"; welcomed the fact that a considerable number of countries had formulated plans and programmes to fight poverty, and in that context noted the efforts made to achieve the target of reducing by one half, by 2015, the proportion of people living in extreme poverty, and invited all Governments that had not yet done so to formulate or strengthen integrated poverty eradication policies and implement national poverty eradication plans or programmes, in a participatory manner, in order to address the structural cause of poverty, encompassing action at the local, national, subregional, regional and international levels, and stressed that those plans or programmes should establish strategies for the reduction of overall poverty and the eradication of absolute poverty; noted with appreciation the efforts made within the United Nations system to enhance inter-agency coordination among relevant organizations, funds and programmes and the Bretton Woods institutions for the integrated follow-up to the United Nations major conferences and summit conferences, including the adoption by the Administrative Committee on Coordination of the statement of commitment for action to eradicate poverty, and encouraged those agencies to take more effective action in support of Member States in their efforts to achieve the objectives of the Decade; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-fourth session on progress made in the implementation of measures, recommendations and activities related to the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty, including recommendations for possible action and initiatives towards the new millennium and proposals for better coordination of action taken by the United Nations system (resolution 53/198).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/198).

107. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Issues on international cooperatives

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly, marking the centenary of the establishment of the International Cooperative Alliance, proclaimed the first Saturday of July 1995 International Day of Cooperatives (resolution 47/90) and invited Governments, relevant international organizations, specialized agencies and national and international cooperative organizations to observe it annually (resolution 49/155).

At its fifty-first session,[166] the General Assembly recognized the important contribution and potential of all forms of cooperatives to the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women and the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II); encouraged Governments to keep under review the legal and administrative provisions governing the activities of cooperatives with a view to ensuring a supportive environment for cooperatives, so that they can make an appropriate contribution to the attainment of the goals of national development, including that of meeting the basic human needs of all; requested the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to continue to support the goals and objectives of the cooperative movement and to submit

[166] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 100):
(a) Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 1996: Supplement No. 3 (A/51/3, parts I–III);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/267;
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/51/609;
(d) Resolution 51/58;
(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/51/SR.3, 4, 8 and 20;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.82.

to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, through the Commission on Social Development, a report containing, *inter alia*, information on legislative and administrative initiatives taken by countries; also requested the Secretary-General to ascertain, in cooperation with the Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives, the desirability and feasibility of elaborating United Nations guidelines aimed at creating a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives (resolution 51/58).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/58), A/54/57.

Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons: towards a society for all in the twenty-first century

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, the General Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (resolution 37/52). The programme recommended periodic reviews of progress in its implementation. The first review was conducted in 1987, at the mid-point of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, and the second review was conducted in 1992, at the end of the Decade. The third review, conducted in 1997, is before the fifty-first session of the Assembly.

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its thirty-eighth to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 38/28, 39/26, 40/31, 41/106, 42/58, 43/98, 44/70, 45/91, 46/96, 47/88, 48/99, 49/153, 50/144, and decision 50/442).

At its fifty-second session,[167] the General Assembly noted with appreciation the work of the Special Rapporteur on disability of the Commission for Social Development (A/52/56); encouraged Governments and the non-governmental community to examine key social and economic policy issues related to the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities, in particular, (a) accessibility, (b) social services and social safety nets and (c) employment and sustainable livelihoods; urged Governments to cooperate with the Statistics Division of the Secretariat in the continued development of global statistics and indicators, and encouraged them to avail themselves of the technical assistance of the Division, as needed; urged relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, the regional commissions, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions, to work closely with the United Nations in the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities by sharing experiences and findings on disability issues; requested the Secretary-General to develop a plan to increase the accessibility of the United Nations and its offices and meetings to persons with disabilities; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, through the Commission for Social

[167] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 102):
- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/52/3/Rev.1);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth and Beyond: A/52/60–E/1997/6;
  - (ii) Progress report of the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO on the implementation process of the education for all objectives: A/52/183–E/1997/74;
  - (iii) Operational framework for the International Year of Older Persons, 1999: A/52/328;
  - (iv) Review and appraisal of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (A/52/351);
- (c) Report of the World Youth Forum on its second session: A/52/80–E/1997/14, annex;
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General: A/52/56;
- (e) Report of the Third Committee: A/52/634;
- (f) Resolutions 52/80 and 52/82 to 52/84;
- (g) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/52/SR.3–6, 14, 16, 18, 24 and 28;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.70.

Development at its thirty-seventh session, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/82).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/82).

Policies and programmes involving youth

At its fortieth to fiftieth sessions, the General Assembly considered this question (resolutions 40/14, 41/97, 41/98, 42/53, 43/94, 44/59, 45/103, 47/85, 49/152, 49/154 and 50/81).

At its fifty-second session,[167] the General Assembly welcomed the report of the World Youth Forum of the United Nations System on its second session, convened by the United Nations in partnership with the Austrian Federal Youth Council, and held at Vienna from 25 to 29 November 1996; noted that the third session of the World Youth Forum convened by the United Nations in partnership with the Portuguese National Youth Council, would be held at Braga, Portugal, from 2 to 6 August 1998 and welcomed the initiative of the Government of Portugal to host the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth held at Lisbon from 8 to 12 August 1998; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution and, in particular, on progress made in the implementation of the World Programme of Action (resolution 52/83).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/83), A/54/59;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth, A/54/62.

Education for all

At its fifty-second session,[167] the General Assembly reaffirmed that basic education for all is essential for achieving the goals of eradicating poverty, reducing child mortality, curbing population growth, achieving gender equality and ensuring sustainable development, peace and democracy; appealed to all Governments to step up their efforts to eradicate illiteracy and to direct education towards the full development of the human personality; also appealed to all Governments to redouble their efforts to achieve their own goals of education for all by setting firm targets and timetables; invited Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to further intensify their efforts to effectively implement the World Declaration on Education for All; recommended that all Member States and relevant organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, provide the necessary information on the implementation of the strategies of education for all to the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO so as to enable them to report on the overall progress achieved and the shortfalls encountered in attaining the goal of education for all; and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of UNESCO and in consultation with Member States, to consider effective ways and means for achieving the goal of education for all, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 52/84).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/84), A/54/128–E/1999/70.

International Year of Older Persons, 1999

At its fifty-third session,[168] the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the successful launching of the International Year of Older Persons on 1 October 1998; welcomed the redesignation of the intergovernmental support group as the Consultative Group for the Year; recommended that the issue of older persons be mainstreamed into the work of the Commission and the preparatory work for the special session of the General Assembly review of the World Summit for Social Development as well as into the work of the United Nations and in national programmes and plans; called for the avoidance of age and gender bias including in access to social services making special mention of the treatment of older women; invited national committees to consider the desirability of drawing up a set of principles and practical strategies for a society for all ages; invited various United Nations and international entities to give attention to ageing and older persons in the context of their activities; recommended that research agendas address immediate and long-term implications of individual and population ageing; noted the valuable role of the media in generating awareness of ageing issues and invited those institutions of civil society at the local, national and international levels to focus their observance in 1999 of the International Day of Older Persons, 1 October, on the theme "Late-life potentials and contributions in a new age"; and requested States to participate, at an appropriate global policy-making level, in the four plenary meetings which, in resolution 52/80, it had decided to devote at its fifty-fourth session to the Year and its follow-up (resolution 53/109).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/109), A/54/268.

Follow-up to the International Year of the Family

The General Assembly, in its resolution 44/82 of 8 December 1989, proclaimed 1994 as International Year of the Family. At its forty-fifth to forty-seventh sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 45/133, 46/92 and 47/237).

The Commission for Social Development, the preparatory body for the Year, reviewed the Year's preparation, observance and follow-up at its thirty-second, thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions.

The General Assembly decided to devote two plenary meetings at its forty-ninth session, in 1994, to the implementation of the follow-up to the Year and to designate those meetings as an international conference on families. The Assembly also considered the question at its fiftieth session (resolution 50/142).

At its fifty-second session,[169] the General Assembly reaffirmed Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/7, in which the Council decided that the follow-up to the

[168] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 100):
(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/52/3/Rev.1);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of Older Persons: A/53/294;
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/53/615;
(d) Resolution 53/109;
(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/53/SR.3–6, 11 and 15;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.85.

[169] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 102):
(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/52/3/Rev.1);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of the Family: A/52/57–E/1997/4;
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/52/634;
(d) Resolution 52/81;
(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/52/SR.3–6, 14, 16, 18, 24 and 28;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.70.

International Year of the Family should be an integral part of the multi-year programme of work of the Commission for Social Development (resolution 52/81).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to the International Year of the Family (decision 53/434), A/54/256.

108. Crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the transfer of the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held at Geneva in 1955, the Second Congress at London in 1960, the Third Congress at Stockholm in 1965, the Fourth Congress at Kyoto in 1970, the Fifth Congress at Geneva in 1975, the Sixth Congress at Caracas in 1980, the Seventh Congress at Milan in 1985, the Eighth Congress at Havana in 1990 and the Ninth Congress at Cairo in 1995.

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly acknowledged the work of the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, held in Paris from 21 to 23 November 1991, and approved the statement of principles and programme of action recommending the establishment of a United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme (resolution 46/152, annex).

At its forty-seventh to fifty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 47/87, 47/89, 47/91, 48/101 to 48/103, 49/156 to 49/159, 50/145 to 50/147, 51/59 to 51/63 and 52/85 to 52/91).

At its fifty-third session,[170] the General Assembly called upon States and the United Nations funding agencies to make significant financial contributions for the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, and encouraged all States to make voluntary contributions for that purpose to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund; requested the Executive Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention to continue to strengthen the cooperation between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention; requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to assist the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal policy-making body in this field in performing its activities; called upon the open-ended Intergovernmental Ad Hoc Committee of the Commission of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice established for the purpose of elaborating comprehensive international conventions against transnational organized crime to devote attention to the drafting of the main text of a convention, as well

[170] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 101):
- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/53/3);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 52/90: A/53/380;
  - (ii) African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: A/53/381;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/53/616;
- (d) Resolutions 53/110 to 53/114;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/53/SR.6–11, 15 and 22;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.85.

as, as appropriate, of international instruments addressing trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition and illegal trafficking and transporting of migrants, including by sea; welcomed the efforts undertaken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to improve the strategic management of the Programme and its decision to mainstream a gender perspective in all its activities; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/114).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/114).

Preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its fifty-third session,[170] the General Assembly accepted with gratitude the invitation of the Government of Austria to host the Tenth Congress at Vienna and decided that it should be held from 10 to 17 April 2000, with pre-congress consultations to be held on 9 April 2000; approved the agenda of the Congress and endorsed its work programme, including the holding of four practically oriented technical workshops and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary logistical steps to mobilize the participation of interested partners in the preparations for the four workshops; decided that the theme of the Tenth Congress should be "Crime and justice: meeting the challenges of the twenty-first century"; encouraged Governments to undertake preparations for the Tenth Congress at an early stage, including the establishment of national preparatory committees, and invited donor countries to cooperate with developing countries to ensure their full participation in the workshops; decided to streamline and minimize the cost of the preparation and servicing of the regional preparatory meetings and that the saving achieved should be used in servicing meetings and supporting the priority programme activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention; requested the Secretary-General to ensure a wide and effective programme of public information related to the preparation for the Tenth Congress, to the Congress itself and to the implementation of its conclusions; requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to prepare a draft declaration for submission to the Tenth Congress, taking into account the results of the regional preparatory meetings and decided that the Commission, at its tenth session, should undertake a review of the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses, including the issue of regional preparatory meetings; requested the Tenth Congress to elaborate a single declaration containing its recommendations on the various substantive items of its agenda; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure a proper follow-up to the resolution and report thereon to the Assembly, at its fifty-fourth session, through the Commission at its eighth session (resolution 53/110).

Document: Information on the implementation of resolution 53/110 will be included in the report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/114).

African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its fifty-third session,[170] the General Assembly reiterated the need to further strengthen capacity of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to support national mechanisms for crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries and urged the States members of the Institute to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute; appealed to all Member States and non-governmental organizations to adopt concrete measures to support the Institute and called upon the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme to work closely with it; and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations

system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute, make concrete proposals to strengthen its programmes and activities and report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/113).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/113).

Crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women

At its fifty-second session,[171] the General Assembly urged Member States to review and evaluate their legislation and legal principles, procedures, policies and practices relating to criminal matters, in a manner consistent with their legal systems, to determine if they had a negative impact on women and, if they had such an impact, to modify them in order to ensure that women are treated fairly by the criminal justice system; also urged Member States to undertake strategies, develop policies and disseminate materials to promote women's safety, as well as to promote an active and visible policy of integrating a gender perspective into the development and implementation of all policies and programmes which may assist in the elimination of violence against women; called upon the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network to cooperate with all relevant organs, bodies and other entities of the United Nations system and to coordinate their activities on issues relating to violence against women and to the removal of gender bias in the administration of criminal justice; requested the Commission to ensure that *Strategies for Confronting Domestic Violence: A Resource Manual* was published in all official languages of the United Nations; adopted the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and urged Member States to be guided by the Model Strategies; requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, through the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Secretariat, to assist Member States, at their request, in utilizing the Model Strategies and Practical Measures; calls upon the Commission to continue to consider the elimination of violence against women within the training and technical assistance efforts of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme; requested the Secretary-General to transmit the Model Strategies to the relevant United Nations organizations and bodies, and invited them to develop strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against women; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/86).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/86), A/54/69–E/1999/8.

[171] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 103):
(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/52/3/Rev.1);
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/52/635;
(c) Resolution 52/86;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/52/SR.13–18, 24, 28 and 48;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.70.

109. International drug control

Implementation of the Global Programme of Action and progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session on the world drug problem

At its fifty-third session,[172] the General Assembly requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to elaborate guidelines in order to facilitate reporting by Governments on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the Assembly at its seventeenth special session (resolution S-17/2, annex) and progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (resolution S-20/2, annex). The objective was to have an efficient collection of reliable data, increase the number of Governments that report updated information on a regular basis, improve the quality of their responses and avoid duplication of activities (resolution 53/115).

At its forty-second session, in March 1999, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs considered the request of the General Assembly on the basis of a note prepared by the Secretariat on the guidelines for reporting on the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the Assembly, and noted the broad overlap between the provisions of the Global Programme of Action and the action plans and measures adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session. In order to rationalize the reporting requirements on the part of both Governments and the Secretariat and avoid duplication, the Commission decided that, in future, the annual report by the Secretary-General on activities undertaken by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and Governments relating to the Global Programme of Action should be integrated with the report on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration of the twentieth special session. The Commission, pursuant to its resolution 42/4, decided to establish an inter-sessional working group, within available resources, open to all States, to elaborate guidelines in order to facilitate reporting by Governments on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and on progress made in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration of the special session. The working group will be submitting unified draft guidelines for consideration and adoption by the Commission at its reconvened forty-second session in December 1999.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly and on General Assembly resolution 53/115, A/54/186.

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[172] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 102):

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/53/3 and Corr.1 and Add.1);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Implementation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control (A/53/129–E/1998/58);

  (ii) Implementation of the Global Programme of Action (A/53/382);

  (iii) Status of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (A/53/383);

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/53/617;

(d) Resolution 53/115;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/53/SR.6–11, 15 and 22;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.85.

International cooperation to counter the world drug problem

Also at its fifty-third session,[172] the General Assembly requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to examine, at its forty-second session, the proposal for an action plan for the implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, which was being elaborated by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in consultation with Member States (resolution 53/115). At its forty-second session, the Commission considered the report of the intergovernmental working group on the elaboration of an action plan for the implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and elaborated the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction contained in a draft resolution which it transmitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council for adoption at its forty-fourth session.

110. Advancement of women

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As at 1 May 1999, 163 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention, and 21 States parties to the Convention had ratified or acceded to the amendment of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women consists of 23 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Ms. Charlotte Abaka (Ghana),** Ms. Ayse Feride Acar (Turkey),* Ms. Emna Aouij (Tunisia),** Ms. Carlota Bustelo García del Real (Spain),* Ms. Silvia Rose Cartwright (New Zealand),* Ms. Ivanka Corti (Italy),** Ms. Feng Cui (China),** Ms. Naela Gabr (Egypt),** Ms. Yolanda Ferrer Gómez (Cuba),* Ms. Savitri Goonesekere (Sri Lanka),** Ms. Rosalyn Hazelle (Saint Kitts and Nevis),** Ms. Rosario Manalo (Philippines),** Ms. Mavivi Myakayaka-Manzini (South Africa),** Ms. Aída González Martínez (Mexico),* Ms. Salma Khan (Bangladesh),* Ms. Yung-Chung Kim (Republic of Korea),* Ms. Ahoua Ouedraogo (Burkina Faso),* Ms. Zelmira Regazzoli (Argentina),** Ms. Anne Lise Ryel (Norway),* Ms. Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling (Germany),* Ms. Carmel Shalev (Israel),** Ms. Kongit Sinegiorgis (Ethiopia)* and Ms. Chikako Taya (Japan).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

In accordance with article 21 of the Convention, the Committee shall, through the Economic and Social Council, report annually to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States parties.

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women held its twentieth and twenty-first sessions in New York, from 19 January to 5 February and from 7 to 25 June 1999, respectively.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fifth to forty-fifth, forty-seventh and forty-ninth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 35/140, 36/131, 37/64, 38/109, 39/130, 40/39, 41/108, 42/60, 43/100, 44/73, 45/124, 47/94, 49/164, 50/202 and 51/68).

At its fifty-third session,[173] the General Assembly commended the Committee for reducing the backlog of reports; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on the status of the Convention and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/118).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Supplement No. 38 (A/54/38);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (resolutions 45/124 and 53/118), A/54/224.

Status of women in the Secretariat

The General Assembly considers this issue every year, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, in the context of the work of its Third Committee. In even years only, the issue is also considered in the Fifth Committee.

At its fifty-third session,[173] the General Assembly reaffirmed the goal of 50/50 gender distribution by the year 2000 in all categories of posts within the United Nations system; welcomed the personal commitment of the Secretary-General to meeting that goal; called upon the Secretary-General to implement fully and to monitor the strategic plan of action for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (1995–2000); requested him to ensure that individual managers were held accountable for implementing the strategic plan within their areas of responsibility and to ensure that heads of departments and offices develop gender action plans that establish concrete strategies for the achievement of gender balance; also requested the Secretary-General to continue his work to create a gender-sensitive work environment; strongly encouraged Member States to support the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to achieve the goal of 50/50 gender distribution by identifying and regularly submitting more women candidates; and requested him to report on the implementation of the resolution, including by providing statistics on the number and percentage of women in all organizational units and at all levels throughout the United Nations system and on the implementation of gender plans, to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/119).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/119).

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[173] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 103):
(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/53/3 and Corr.1 and Add.1);
(b) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 38 (A/53/38/Rev.1);
(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  (i) Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/53/318);
  (ii) Traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women (A/53/354);
  (iii) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (A/53/376);
  (iv) Trafficking in women and girls (A/53/409);
(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women: A/53/363;
(e) Report of the Third Committee: A/53/618;
(f) Resolutions 53/116–53/119;
(g) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/53/SR.12–17, 22 and 29;
(h) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.85.

Traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls

The General Assembly first considered this question at its fifty-second session, in 1997 (resolution 52/99).

At its fifty-third session,[173] the General Assembly called upon all States to develop and implement national legislation and policies prohibiting traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls and to intensify efforts to raise awareness and to mobilize public opinion concerning the harmful effects of such practices; invited relevant United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations to exchange information on the subject; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution, with a special focus on recent national and international developments (resolution 53/117).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/117).

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

The General Assembly considered this issue at its forty-fifth, forty-sixth and thereafter biennially in odd years, at its forty-eighth and fiftieth sessions (resolutions 45/175, 46/140, 48/109 and 50/165).

At its fifty-second session,[174] the General Assembly invited Member States to attach greater importance to the improvement of the situation of rural women, including older women, in the implementation of the outcome of United Nations conferences and summits, and in their national development strategies; requested the international community and United Nations bodies and organizations to promote further that goal; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States and relevant United Nations organizations, a report on the implementation of the resolution and to submit it, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 52/93).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/93), A/54/123–E/1999/66.

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 45/175 and 46/140, the Assembly considers this question in the Third Committee biennially in odd years. It considered this question at its forty-sixth, forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions (resolutions 46/99, 48/105, 49/163 and 50/163).

At its fifty-second session,[174] the General Assembly requested the Institute to continue its cooperation with relevant entities of the United Nations system, and to better coordinate its activities for gender mainstreaming with such entities with a view to developing joint

[174] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 105):

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/52/3/Rev.1);

(b) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 38 (A/52/38/Rev.1);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (A/52/326);

(ii) Activities of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/52/352);

(iii) Violence against women migrant workers (A/52/356);

(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/52/637;

(e) Resolutions 52/93, 52/95 and 52/97;

(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/52/SR.7–12, 18, 24, 28–31 and 37;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.70.

activities and work plans in appropriate areas; invited Member States, intergovernmental organizations, the private sector and civil society to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, thus enabling the Institute to respond effectively to its mandate; requested the Director of the Institute to develop a funding strategy and to establish a link between the activities of the Institute and its resource base; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/95).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/95).

Violence against women migrant workers

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-seventh session, in 1992 (resolution 47/96), and subsequently at its forty-eighth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 48/110, 49/165, 50/168 and 51/65).

At its fifty-second session,[174] the General Assembly urged concerned Governments, in particular those of sending and receiving countries, to strengthen their national efforts to protect and promote the rights and welfare of women migrant workers; to support and allocate appropriate resources for programmes aimed at strengthening preventive action; and to support training programmes for public officials dealing with the problem of violence against women migrant workers; encouraged Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, contained in the annex to resolution 45/158, as well as the Slavery Convention of 1926; invited relevant United Nations human rights bodies to address the issue; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a comprehensive report on the problem of violence against women migrant workers, taking into account the views of Member States and based on the expertise and all available information from the organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant sources (resolution 52/97).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/97).

111. Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, at the request of the Philippines (A/50/232). At that session, the Assembly endorsed the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action as adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995 (resolution 50/42). The Assembly considered the item at the same session, and at its fifty-first and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 50/203, 51/69, 52/100 and 52/231).

At its fifty-third session,[175] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed the initiatives and actions taken towards the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action and called for further steps and efforts in that regard; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Secretariat could play a catalytic role in support of gender mainstreaming, including through policy advisory services at the request of Governments; welcomed the steps already taken to implement Economic and Social Council agreed conclusions 1997/2 and 1998/43 on gender mainstreaming and urged the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts in that regard; reiterated that the special session of the General Assembly, which would take place from 5 to 9 June 2000, should review and appraise progress in implementation, focusing on examples of good practices, positive actions, lessons learned, obstacles and key challenges remaining, and identify further actions and initiatives for achieving gender equality in the next millennium; decided that the special session should be entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"; encouraged appropriate regional preparatory activities for the special session; requested the Secretary-General to provide by the end of 1999 a compilation of updated statistics and indicators on the situation of women and girls by issuing a new volume of *The World's Women*; invited the Commission on the Status of Women, meeting as the preparatory committee for the special session, in March 1999, to recommend to the General Assembly appropriate arrangements for the involvement and participation of non-governmental organizations in the special session; and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Economic and Social Council on follow-up to and progress in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action (resolution 53/120).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/120), A/54/264;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" on its second session (E/1999/60).

112. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 1 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

[175] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 104):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/308;
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/53/619;
(c) Amendment submitted by Indonesia to the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee: A/53/L.69 and Add.1;
(d) Resolution 53/120;
(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/53/SR.7–12, 47 and 49;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.85.

Assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors

The question of assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 49/172, 50/150, 51/73 and 52/105).

At its fifty-third session,[176] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed deep concern at the continued plight of unaccompanied refugee minors; called upon UNHCR, in cooperation with other relevant United Nations bodies, to incorporate into its programme policies aimed at preventing refugee family separation and to exert the maximum effort to assist and protect refugee minors and to expedite reunification with their families; called upon all States and other parties to armed conflict to respect international humanitarian law and the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which accord special protection and treatment to children affected by armed conflict; condemned all acts of exploitation of unaccompanied refugee minors; called upon all actors concerned to mobilize adequate assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors in the areas of relief, education, health and psychological rehabilitation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution, and to give special attention to the girl-child refugee in that report (resolution 53/122).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/122).

Follow-up to the Regional Conference to Address the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Other Forms of Involuntary Displacement and Returnees in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Relevant Neighbouring States

The comprehensive consideration and review of the problems of refugees, returnees displaced persons and related migratory movements was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 48/113, 49/173, 50/151, 51/70 and 52/102).

At its fifty-third session,[176] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed the positive results achieved by UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted by the Conference; called upon States and interested international organizations to provide support for the practical implementation of the Programme of Action; called upon the Governments of the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States to strengthen their efforts and mutual cooperation relating to the follow-up to the Conference; and

[176] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 105):
- (a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/53/12);
- (b) Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner on the work of its forty-ninth session: Supplement No. 12A (A/53/12/Add.1);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors (A/53/325);
  - (ii) Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (A/53/328);
  - (iii) Follow-up to the Regional Conference to Address the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Other Forms of Involuntary Displacement and Returnees in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Relevant Neighbouring States (A/53/413);
- (d) Report of the Third Committee: A/53/620;
- (e) Resolutions 53/122, 53/123 and 53/126;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/53/SR.42–50;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.85.

requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the Programme of Action (resolution 53/123).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/123).

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The question of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 46/108, 47/107, 48/118, 49/174, 50/149, 51/71 and 52/101).

At its fifty-third session,[176] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed deep concern at the serious consequences of large numbers of refugees and displaced persons in the receiving countries and at instances where the fundamental principle of asylum was jeopardized; expressed strong support for those African Governments and local populations that continued to accept the additional burden imposed upon them by increasing numbers of refugees and displaced persons; called upon UNHCR and other concerned entities to intensify protection activities; appealed to all concerned actors to create conditions that could facilitate the voluntary return, early rehabilitation and reintegration of refugees; encouraged UNHCR to continue to cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in emergency humanitarian situations in Africa; urged the international community to continue to fund the Office's general refugee programmes; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the situation of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, taking fully into account the efforts expended by countries of asylum (resolution 53/126).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Supplement No. 12 (A/54/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/54/12/Add.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/126).

113. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25). The Convention entered into force on 2 September 1990.

In accordance with article 43 of the Convention, the Committee on the Rights of the Child is composed of 10 experts; they are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. On 12 December 1995, the Conference of States Parties to the Convention adopted an amendment to article 43 increasing the membership of the Committee to 18 experts. This amendment, which was further approved by the General Assembly on 21 December 1995 (resolution 50/155), will enter into force when it has been accepted by a two-thirds majority of the States parties. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Jacob Egbert Doek (Netherlands),** Mrs. Amina Hamza El-Guindi (Egypt),** Mrs. Nafsiah Mboi (Indonesia),* Mrs. Esther Margaret Queen Mokhuane (South Africa),** Mrs. Awa N'Dieye Ouedraogo (Burkina Faso),** Mr. Ghassan Salim Rabah (Lebanon),* Mrs. Marilia Sardenberg (Brazil)* and Mrs. Elisabeth Tigerstedt-Tähtelä (Finland).**

* Term of office expires on 28 February 2001.
** Term of office expires on 28 February 2003.

At its fifty-third session,[177] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child; called upon States parties to implement fully the Convention and to cooperate closely with the Committee; called upon States parties to take appropriate measures so that acceptance of the amendment to the Convention by a two-thirds majority of States parties could be reached as soon as possible; called upon States parties to ensure that the education of the child should be carried out in accordance with article 29 of the Convention; also called upon States parties, in accordance with their obligation under article 42, to make the principles and provisions of the Convention widely known to adults and children alike; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on the rights of the child, containing information on the status of the Convention and the problems addressed in the resolution (resolution 53/128).

As at 20 May 1999, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by 191 States. In addition, one other State has signed the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/128), A/54/265.

Protection of children affected by armed conflict

At its fifty-third session,[177] the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, and expressed its support for his work for children affected by armed conflict; encouraged UNICEF, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to provide support to the Special Representative (resolution 53/128, sect. IV).

The Commission on Human Rights, *inter alia*, welcomed the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly and his oral report to the Commission at its fifty-fifth session; and decided to invite the Chairperson of the Working Group on the draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflicts to continue broad consultations with the aim of

[177] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 106):
(a) Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Supplement No. 41 (A/53/41);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (A/53/281);
(c) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:
  (i) Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/53/311);
  (ii) Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict on the protection of children affected by armed conflict (A/53/482);
(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/53/621;
(e) Resolution 53/128;
(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/53/SR.18–22, 28, 36, and 46;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.85.

promoting an early agreement on the optional protocol (Commission resolution 1999/80, sect. IV).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative (resolution 53/128, sect. VIII).

Prevention and eradication of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

At its fifty-third session,[177] the General Assembly welcomed the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary human and financial assistance to enable her to discharge her mandate fully; and requested all States to implement, on an urgent basis, measures to protect children from all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse (resolution 53/128, sect. III).

At its fifty-fifth session, the Commission on Human Rights, *inter alia*, welcomed the report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; and, with regard to the question of a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child related to the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, decided to invite the Chairperson of the Working Group to conduct broad informal consultations, with the aim of promoting an early agreement on the optional protocol, and, if possible, to produce a report thereon by the end of 1999, including recommendations on how to finalize the formal negotiations (1999/80, sect. III).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/128, sect. VIII);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (resolution 53/128, sect. III).

114. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, following a recommendation by the World Conference on Human Rights, the General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1995–2004) (resolution 48/163).

The General Assembly considered this item at its forty-ninth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 49/214, 50/156, 50/157, 51/78 and 52/108).

At its fifty-third session,[178] the General Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit, through the Secretary-General, an annual report to the General Assembly on the implementation of the programme of activities of the

[178] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 107):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
(i) Status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (A/53/282);
(ii) Implementation of the programme of activities for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (A/53/310);
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/53/622;
(c) Resolution 53/129;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/53/SR.27, 31 and 36;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.85.

Decade; and recommended that the Secretary-General ensure coordinated follow-up to the recommendations concerning indigenous people of relevant world conferences (resolution 53/129).

The Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People was established pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 48/163, 49/214 and 50/157, all of which concern the Decade. In accordance with resolution 48/163, the Secretary-General was requested to establish a voluntary fund for the Decade and was authorized to accept and administer voluntary contributions from Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other private institutions and individuals for the purpose of funding projects and programmes during the Decade.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/129).

115. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination[1]

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

In accordance with article 8 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination consists of 18 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Mahmoud Aboul-Nasr (Egypt),** Mr. Michael Parker Banton (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Mr. Theodoor van Boven (Netherlands),* Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania),* Mr. Eduardo Ferrero Costa (Peru),* Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria),* Mr. Régis de Gouttes (France),** Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba),** Ms. Gay McDougall (United States of America),** Mr. Peter Nobel (Sweden),** Mr. Yuri A. Rechetov (Russian Federation),* Mrs. Shanti Sadiq Ali (India),* Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan),** Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus),** Mr. Luis Valencia Rodríguez (Ecuador),* Mr. Rüdiger Wolfrum (Germany),** Mr. Mario Jorge Yutzis (Argentina)* and Mrs. Deci Zou (China).*

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* Term of office expires on 19 January 2000.

** Term of office expires on 19 January 2002.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

At its fifty-third session,[179] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee on the work of its fifty-second and fifty-third sessions; commended the Committee for its work with regard to the implementation of the Convention; called upon States parties to fulfil their obligation, under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention, to submit in due time their periodic reports on measures taken to implement the Convention; authorized the Secretary-General to extend, on a temporary basis, the 1999 and 2000 summer sessions of the Committee by five working days and decided to consider the matter further at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 53/131).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions, Supplement No. 18 (A/54/18).

World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

At its fifty-third session,[179] the General Assembly reaffirmed the decisions adopted in its resolution 52/111 of 12 December 1997 related to the convening, the definition of objectives and the guidelines for the preparatory process of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance; requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to designate the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as Secretary-General of the World Conference, who, in that capacity, would assume the main responsibility for the preparations for the Conference; requested the High Commissioner, *inter alia*, to carry out consultations with States aimed at determining the date and venue for the World Conference and to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-fifth session on the results thereof; invited States and regional organizations to set up at the national or regional level a coordination structure responsible for launching and promoting preparations for the World Conference; urged the High Commissioner to help States, upon request, and regional organizations to convene national and regional meetings or to undertake other initiatives, including at the expert level, to prepare for the World Conference; requested the regional preparatory meetings to present to the Preparatory Committee, through the High Commissioner, reports on the results of their deliberations, with concrete and pragmatic recommendations aimed at combatting racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, which would be duly reflected in the texts of the draft final documents of the World Conference, to be prepared by the Committee; and also requested, in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/26, Governments, the specialized agencies, other international organizations, concerned United

[179] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 115):
- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/53/3 and Corr.1 and Add.1);
- (b) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/53/18);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/53/255);
  - (ii) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (A/53/305);
  - (iii) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/53/256);
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/53/269);
- (e) Report of the Third Committee: A/53/623;
- (f) Resolutions 53/131–53/133;
- (g) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/53/SR.23–26, 36, 46 and 47;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.85.

Nations bodies, regional and non-governmental organizations, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and other human rights mechanisms to participate actively both in the preparatory process of the World Conference, including by assisting the Preparatory Committee, again in accordance with Commission resolution 1998/26, by, *inter alia*, undertaking reviews and studies and submitting recommendations concerning the Conference and the preparations therefor, through the Secretary-General, to the Preparatory Committee, and in the Conference itself (resolution 53/132).

At its fifty-fifth session, the Commission on Human Rights, *inter alia*, recommended that the World Conference should adopt a declaration and a programme of action to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and that the particular situation of children should receive special attention during the preparations for and during the World Conference itself, especially in its outcome; and stressed the importance of systematically adopting a gender-based approach throughout the preparations for and in the outcome of the World Conference (Commission resolution 1999/78, sect. V).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/132).

Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly proclaimed, on 20 December 1993, the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (resolution 48/91), and at its forty-ninth session, adopted the revised Programme of Action for the Third Decade contained in the annex to resolution 49/146.

At its fifty-third session,[179] the General Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to give high priority to the follow-up to programmes and activities for combating racism and racial discrimination; requested the Secretary-General to accord high priority to the activities of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade, to continue to accord special attention to the situation of migrant workers and members of their families; called upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; once again requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session concrete proposals on how to ensure the financial and personnel resources required for the implementation of the Programme of Action, including through the United Nations regular budget and extrabudgetary sources; also requested the Secretary-General, while programming the regular budget for the biennium 2000–2001, to make provision for financing the activities of the Programme of Action from the regular budget as a vital contribution to the World Conference; to submit each year to the Economic and Social Council a detailed report on all activities of United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies, containing an analysis of information received on such activities to combat racism and racial discrimination; and invited the Secretary-General to submit proposals to the Assembly with a view to supplementing, if necessary, the Programme of Action for the Third Decade (resolution 53/132).

At its fifty-fifth session, the Commission on Human Rights, *inter alia*, welcomed the establishment of the racism project team in the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights with a view to coordinating all activities of the Third Decade; requested all States to encourage the reporting of all acts motivated by racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia or ethnic reasons in order to facilitate the necessary inquiries and bring the persons who commit such acts to trial; recognized the laudable and generous efforts by donors that had

made contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Programme of Action of the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, but felt that those financial contributions had proved inadequate and that the General Assembly should consider all ways and means of financing the Programme of Action including through the United Nations regular budget; strongly appealed to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund, and, to this end, requested the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions (Commission resolution 1999/78, sect. II).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/132).

Measures to combat contemporary forms of racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

At its fifty-third session,[179] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to continue his exchange of views with Member States, relevant mechanisms, related United Nations organs and specialized agencies in order to further their effectiveness and mutual cooperation; expressed its profound concern about and unequivocal condemnation of all forms of racism and racial discrimination, including propaganda, activities and organizations based on doctrines of superiority of one race or group of persons, and of manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against migrant workers and members of their families, persons belonging to minorities, and members of vulnerable groups in many societies; encouraged Governments to take appropriate measures to eradicate all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; categorically deplored the misuse of print, audio-visual and electronic media and new communication technologies, including the Internet, to incite violence motivated by racial hatred; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary human and financial assistance to carry out his mandate efficiently, effectively and expeditiously and to enable him to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/133).

At its fifty-fifth session, the Commission on Human Rights, *inter alia*, with satisfaction took note of the report of the Special Rapporteur and expressed its full support and appreciation for his work and for its continuation; urged all Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur with a view to enabling him to fulfil his mandate to examine incidents of contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, any form of discrimination, *inter alia*, against Blacks, Arabs and Muslims, xenophobia, Negrophobia, anti-Semitism and related intolerance; and requested the Special Rapporteur to make the fullest use of all appropriate sources of information, including country visits and evaluation of the mass media, and to elicit responses from Governments with regard to allegations (Commission resolution 1999/78, sect. III).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on measures to combat contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (resolution 53/133).

116. Right of peoples to self-determination

At its fifty-third session,[180] the General Assembly reaffirmed that the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries were causes for grave concern to all States; urged all States to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries; called upon all States that had not yet done so to consider taking the necessary action to sign or to ratify the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries; urged all States to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his mandate; and requested the Special Rapporteur to report his findings on the use of mercenaries to undermine the right of peoples to self-determination to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/135).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the universal realization of the rights of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination was a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights; and requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the rights to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation (resolution 53/134).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/134);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the use of mercenaries (resolution 53/135).

117. Human rights questions

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Abdelfattah Amor (Tunisia),** Mr. Nisuke Ando (Japan),** Mr. Prafullachandra Natwarlal Bhagwati (India),** Mr. Thomas Buergenthal (United States of America),** Ms. Christine Chanet (France),** Lord Colville (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Ms. Elizabeth Evatt

[180] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 109):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination (A/53/280);
(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/53/338);
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/53/624;
(d) Resolutions 53/134 and 53/135;
(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/53/SR.23–26, 31, 36, 37 and 47;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.85.

(Australia),* Mrs. Pilar Gaitán de Pombo (Colombia),* Mr. Eckart Klein (Germany),** Mr. David Kretzmer (Israel),** Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius),* Mrs. Cecilia Medina Quiroga (Chile),** Mr. Fausto Pocar (Italy),* Mr. Martin Scheinin (Finland),* Mr. Hipólito Solari Yrigoyen (Argentina),** Mr. Roman Wieruszewski (Poland),* Mr. Maxwell Yalden (Canada)* and Mr. Abdallah Zakhia (Lebanon).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

As at 1 May 1999, 144 States had ratified or acceded to the Covenant, 95 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol, and 37 States had ratified or acceded to the Second Optional Protocol Aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty.

In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee submits to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

At its fifty-second session,[181] the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-first and fifty-second sessions (resolution 52/116).

Document: Report of the Human Rights Committee, Supplement No. 40 (A/54/40).

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on 3 January 1976.

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Mahmoud Samir Ahmed (Egypt),** Mr. Ivan Antanovich (Belarus),* Mr. Clement Atangana (Cameroon),** Mrs. Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines),** Mr. Dumitru Ceausu (Romania),* Mr. Oscar Ceville (Panama),* Mr. Abdessatar Grissa (Tunisia),* Mr. Paul Hunt (New Zealand),** Mrs. María de los Angeles Jiménez Butragueño (Spain),* Mr. Valeri Kouznetsov (Russian Federation),** Mr. Jaime Marchan Romero

[181] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 112 (a)):

(a) Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/52/40);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (A/52/446);

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/52/644/Add.1;

(d) Resolution 52/116;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/52/SR.30, 31, 35, 37, 39, 43–45, 47 and 48;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.70.

(Ecuador),** Mr. Ariranga Govindasamy Pillay (Mauritius),* Mr. Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica),* Mr. Eibe Riedel (Germany),** Mr.Walid M. Sa'di (Jordan),* Mr. Nutan Thapalia (Nepal),** Mr. Philippe Texier (France)* and Mr. Javier Wimer Zambrano (Mexico).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

At its fifty-second session,[181] the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the reports of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its twelfth and thirteenth and fourteenth and fifteenth sessions (resolution 52/116).

Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and expressed the hope that those instruments would be signed, ratified or acceded to without delay and would come into force at an early date. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to its future sessions reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). In response to that request, reports on the status of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol have been submitted to the Assembly annually as from its twenty-second session.

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on 3 January 1976; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force on 23 March 1976; the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force also on 23 March 1976; and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force on 11 July 1991.

As at 1 June 1999, 139 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 144 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 95 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and 37 States had ratified or acceded to the Second Optional Protocol to that Covenant.

At its fifty-second session,[181] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit at its fifty-fourth session a report on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols thereto under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 52/116).

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1998, the Commission on Human Rights considered the item (Commission resolution 1998/9).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/116).

United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

The United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/122 of 17 December 1991 for the purpose of assisting representatives of non-governmental organizations from different

regions, dealing with issues of contemporary forms of slavery, to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery by providing them with financial assistance and to extend, through established channels of assistance, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals whose human rights have been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery. A Board of Trustees made up of five members chosen by the Secretary-General advises him on the administration of the Fund. Upon recommendation of the Board all money available in 1997 has been spent for grants. At its fourth session, held in Geneva in March 1999, the Board of Trustees made recommendations for travel and project grants. A note by the Secretary-General will provide the General Assembly with further information.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 46/122).

Status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (resolution 45/158, annex). The Convention will enter into force on the first day of the month following a period of three months after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession in accordance with paragraph 1 of its article 87.

At its fifty-third session,[182] the General Assembly called upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and expressed the hope that it would enter into force at an early date; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-fourth session an updated report on the status of the Convention (resolution 53/137).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the item at its fifty-fifth session (Commission resolution 1999/45).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/137).

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex); and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority

[182] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 110 (a)):
- (a) Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/53/40, vols. I and II);
- (b) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/53/44 and Corr.1);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (A/53/230);
  - (ii) Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (A/53/253);
  - (iii) Operations of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (A/53/283);
  - (iv) Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights (A/53/469);
- (d) Report of the Third Committee: A/53/625 and Add.1;
- (e) Resolutions 53/137 and 53/139;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/52/SR.28, 29, 36, 46 and 49;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.85.

(resolution 39/46). The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

At its fifty-third session,[182] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 53/139).

As at 15 June 1999, 114 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/139), A/54/189.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and requested the Secretary-General to report to it annually on the administration of the Fund (resolution 36/151).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/139), A/54/177.

Report of the Committee against Torture

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Committee against Torture is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Peter Thomas Burns (Canada),* Mr. Guibril Camara (Senegal),* Mr. Sayed Kassem El Masry (Egypt),** Mr. Alejandro González Poblete (Chile),* Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis (Cyprus),* Ms. Ada Polajnar-Pavčnik (Slovenia),* Mr. Antonio Silva Henriques Gaspar (Portugal),** Mr. Bent Sørensen (Denmark),** Mr. Alexander M. Yakovlev (Russian Federation),** and Mr. Yu Mengjia (China).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.

The Committee held its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 9 to 20 November 1998 and from 26 April to 14 May 1999. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

At its fifty-third session,[182] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, urged all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority; invited all States ratifying or acceding to the Convention and those States which were parties to the Convention and which had not yet done so to make the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention and to consider the possibility of withdrawing their reservations to article 20; urged States parties to comply strictly with their obligations under the Convention; and urged all States parties to notify the Secretary-General of their acceptance of the amendments to articles 17 and 18 of the Convention as soon as possible (resolution 53/139).

Document: Report of the Committee against Torture, Supplement No. 44 (A/54/44).

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 44/147 and 45/151) under the agenda item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections" and at its forty-sixth to forty-ninth, and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 46/130, 47/130, 48/124, 49/180 and 52/119), under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

At its fifty-second session,[183] the General Assembly reaffirmed that it is the concern solely of peoples to determine methods and establish institutions regarding the electoral process, as well as to determine the methods for its implementation according to their constitution and national legislation and that, consequently, States should establish the necessary mechanism and means to guarantee full and effective popular participation in those processes; also reaffirmed that any activities that attempted, directly or indirectly, to interfere in the free development of national electoral processes, in particular in the developing countries, or that were intended to sway the results of such processes, violated the spirit and letter of the principles established in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; further reaffirmed that electoral assistance to Member States should be provided by the United Nations only at the request and with the consent of specific sovereign States, in strict conformity with the principles of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, or in special circumstances, such as cases of decolonization, or in the context of regional or international peace processes; strongly appealed to all States to refrain from financing or providing, directly or indirectly, any other form of overt or covert support for political parties or groups and from taking actions to undermine the electoral processes in any country; condemned any act of armed aggression or threat or use of force against peoples, their elected Governments or their legitimate leaders; and decided to consider the question at its fifty-fourth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 52/119).

No advance documentation is expected.

[183] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 112 (b)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  (i) National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/52/468);
  (ii) Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization (A/52/474);
  (iii) Human rights and mass exoduses (A/52/494);
  (iv) Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (A/52/498);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on human rights and terrorism (A/52/483);

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/52/644/Add.2;

(d) Resolutions 52/119, 52/123, 52/124, 52/128 to 52/130, 52/132 and 52/133;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/52/SR.33–50;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.70.

Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (resolution 47/135).

At its fifty-second session,[183] the General Assembly urged States to promote and protect the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, as set out in the Declaration, including through the facilitation of their participation in all aspects of society; called upon the Secretary-General to make available qualified expertise on minority issues, including the prevention and resolution of disputes, to assist in existing or potential situations involving minorities; called upon the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to promote, within her mandate, the implementation of the Declaration and to continue to engage in a dialogue with Governments concerned for that purpose; requested the High Commissioner to continue her efforts to improve the coordination and cooperation among United Nations programmes and agencies on activities related to the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities; urged all treaty bodies to give due regard, within their respective mandates, to the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities; called upon all special representatives, special rapporteurs and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give attention, within their respective mandates, to situations involving minorities; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 52/123).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/123).

Human rights in the administration of justice

At its fifty-second session,[183] the General Assembly reiterated its call to all Member States to spare no effort in providing for effective legislative and other mechanisms and procedures, as well as adequate resources, to ensure the full implementation of those standards; invited Governments to provide training, including gender-sensitive training, in human rights in the administration of justice to all judges, lawyers, prosecutors, social workers and other professionals concerned, including police and immigration officers; invited States to make use of technical assistance offered by the United Nations programmes of technical assistance, in order to strengthen national capacities and infrastructures in the field of the administration of justice; invited the international community to respond favourably to requests for financial and technical assistance for the enhancement and strengthening of the administration of justice; called upon the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and its subsidiary bodies, including special rapporteurs, special representatives and working groups, to continue to give special attention to questions relating to the effective protection of human rights in the administration of justice and to provide, wherever appropriate, specific recommendations in that regard, including proposals for measures to provide advisory services and technical assistance; invited the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to coordinate closely their activities relating to the administration of justice; and decided to consider the question of human rights in the administration of justice at its fifty-fourth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 52/124).

No advance documentation is expected.

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its fifty-second session,[183] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance of the development of effective, independent and pluralistic national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in keeping with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 48/134; recognized that it was the right of each State to choose the framework for the national institution that was best suited to its particular needs at the national level; encouraged Member States to establish or, where they already existed, to strengthen national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights; encouraged national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights established by Member States to prevent and combat all violations of human rights; urged the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to requests from Member States for assistance in the establishment and strengthening of national institutions and as part of the programme of advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights; noted the role of the Coordinating Committee created by national institutions, in close cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting Governments and national institutions, when requested, to follow up on relevant resolutions and recommendations concerning the strengthening of national institutions; also noted the importance of resolving the question of finding an appropriate form of participation for independent national institutions in meetings of the Commission on Human Rights and its subsidiary bodies and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/128).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/128).

Strengthening of the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization

At its forty-third session, in 1988, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections" (resolution 43/157).

At the forty-fourth to fiftieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 44/146, 45/150, 46/137, 47/138, 48/131, 49/190 and 50/185).

The Commission on Human Rights also considered the item at its forty-fifth session (resolution 1989/51).

At its fifty-second session,[183] the General Assembly requested the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat to continue to inform Member States on a regular basis about the requests received, responses given to those requests and the nature of the assistance provided; requested that the United Nations continue its efforts to ensure, before undertaking to provide electoral assistance to a requesting State, that there was adequate time to organize and carry out an effective mission for providing such assistance, that conditions existed to allow a free and fair election and that provisions could be made for adequate and comprehensive reporting of the results of the mission; recommended that the Electoral Assistance Division continue to provide post-election assistance, as appropriate, to requesting States and electoral institutions; also recommended that United Nations electoral assistance be geared towards comprehensive observation of the electoral process, beginning with registration and other pre-election activities and continuing through the campaign, election day and the announcement of the election results, in instances where more than technical assistance is required by the requesting State; requested the Secretary-General to take further steps to support States

which requested assistance by, *inter alia*, enabling the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to support democratization activities related to human rights concerns; requested UNDP to continue its commendable programmes of assistance for governance; recalled the establishment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Trust Fund for Electoral Observation, and called upon Member States to consider contributing to the Fund; expressed appreciation to those Member States, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations that had provided observers or technical experts in support of United Nations electoral assistance efforts; encouraged the Secretary-General, through the Electoral Assistance Division, to respond to the evolving nature of requests for assistance and the growing need for specific types of medium-term expert assistance aimed at supporting and strengthening the existing capacity of the requesting Government, in particular through enhancing the capacity of national electoral institutions; recommended that the Secretary-General consider ways to continue to improve coordination and to strengthen further the efforts of the Electoral Assistance Division, the Office of the High Commissioner and the United Nations system in general to respond to its increased and evolving responsibilities in the field of electoral assistance and democratization, as reflected in the resolution, and to include his recommendations in that regard in his report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution, in particular on the status of requests from Member States for electoral assistance and verification, and on his efforts to enhance the Organization's support of the democratization process in Member States (resolution 52/129).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/129).

Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons

At its fifty-second session,[183] the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons (A/52/506, annex); looked forward to the comprehensive study being prepared by the representative of the Secretary-General to promote a comprehensive strategy for better protection, assistance and development for internally displaced persons; called upon all Governments to continue to facilitate the activities of the representative of the Secretary-General, in particular Governments with situations of internal displacement, encouraged them to give serious consideration to inviting the representative to visit their countries so as to enable him to study and analyse more fully the issues involved, and thanked those Governments which had already done so; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 52/130).

No advance documentation is expected.

Human rights and mass exoduses

The General Assembly, at its fifty-second session,[183] requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report containing detailed information on the programmatic, institutional, administrative, financial and managerial efforts instituted to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to avert new flows of refugees and to tackle the root causes of such flows; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 52/132).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/132).

Human rights and terrorism

At its fifty-second session,[183] the General Assembly reiterated its unequivocal condemnation of the acts, methods and practices of terrorism as aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, threatening the territorial integrity and security of States, destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments, undermining pluralistic civil society and having adverse consequences for the economic and social development of States; called upon States to take all necessary and effective measures in accordance with international human rights standards to prevent, combat and eliminate in all its forms and manifestations, terrorism wherever and by whomever committed; urged the international community to enhance cooperation at regional and international levels in the fight against terrorism, with the aim of its eradication; condemned incitement of ethnic hatred, violence and terrorism; requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek the views of Member States on the possible establishment of a voluntary fund for victims of terrorism, as well as ways and means to rehabilitate the victims of terrorism and to reintegrate them into society, and to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report containing comments made by Member States on the subject; and decided to consider the question at its fifty-fourth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 52/133).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the question at its fifty-third session, in 1997 (Commission resolution 1997/42).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/133).

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

At its fifty-third session,[184] the General Assembly urged States to ensure that their constitutional and legal systems provided effective guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, including the provision of effective remedies in cases where the right to freedom of religion or belief was violated; also urged States to ensure that, in the course of their official duties, members of law enforcement bodies, civil servants, educators and other public officials respected different religions and beliefs and did not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs; called upon all States to recognize, as provided in the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, the right of all persons to worship or assemble in connection with a religion or belief and to establish and maintain places for those purposes; expressed its grave concern at any attack upon religious places, sites and shrines, and called upon all States, in accordance with their national legislation and in conformity with international human rights standards, to exert the utmost efforts to ensure that such places, sites and shrines were fully respected and protected; and requested the

[184] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 110 (b)):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Right to development (A/53/268);
  - (ii) Human rights and unilateral coercive measures (A/53/293 and Add.1);
  - (iii) United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995–2004, and public information activities in the field of human rights (A/53/313);
  - (iv) Situation of human rights in Cambodia (A/53/400);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (A/53/279);
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/53/625/Add.2;
- (d) Resolutions 53/140, 53/141, 53/143, 53/145, 53/149 and 53/153 to 53/155;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/53/SR.33–41, 46–51 and 53;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.85.

Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/140).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 53/140).

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

At its fifty-third session,[184] the General Assembly urged all States to refrain from adopting or implementing any unilateral coercive measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in particular those of a coercive nature with all their extraterritorial effects, which create obstacles to trade relations among States; rejected unilateral coercive measures with all their extraterritorial effects as tools for political or economic pressure against any country, in particular against developing countries; called upon Member States that have initiated such measures to commit themselves to their obligations and responsibilities arising from the international human rights instruments to which they were party by revoking such measures at the earliest time possible; urged the Commission on Human Rights to take fully into account the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures, including the enactment of national laws and their extraterritorial application, in its task concerning the implementation of the right to development; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in discharging her functions relating to the promotion, realization and protection of the right to development, to give urgent consideration to the resolution in her annual report to the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all Member States, to seek their views and information on the implications and negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on their populations, and to submit accordingly a report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/141).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/141).

Respect for the right to universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification

At its fifty-third session,[184] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, once again called upon all States to guarantee the universally recognized freedom of travel to all foreign nationals legally residing in their territory; and decided to continue the consideration of the question at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/143).

No advance documentation is expected.

Situation of human rights in Cambodia

At its fifty-third session,[184] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, through his special representative for human rights in Cambodia, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to assist the Government of Cambodia in ensuring the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure adequate resources for the continued functioning in Cambodia of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously; encouraged the Government of Cambodia to continue to work with non-governmental organizations in efforts to strengthen and uphold human rights in Cambodia; noted the formation of a provisional Cambodian human rights committee, and encouraged the Government, in setting up a new Cambodian human rights commission, to take into account international standards and to request the Office of the High Commissioner to provide advice and technical assistance to that end; expressed grave concern at the devastating consequences and

destabilizing effects of the use of anti-personnel landmines on Cambodian society, encouraged the Government of Cambodia to continue its support and efforts for the removal of those mines, including the work of the Cambodian Mine Action Centre, and urged the Government to give priority to banning all anti-personnel landmines; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the Government of the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate; and decided to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights in Cambodia at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/145).

At its fifty-fifth session, in 1999, the Commission on Human Rights, *inter alia*, took note with appreciation of the report submitted by the Group of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General, in response to the request by the Cambodian authorities for assistance in responding to past serious violations of Cambodian and international law by the Khmer Rouge; and strongly appealed to the Government of Cambodia to take all necessary measures to ensure that those who were most responsible for the most serious violations of human rights were brought to account in accordance with the international standards of justice, fairness and due process of law (Commission resolution 1999/76).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/145).

Strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

At its fifty-third session,[184] the General Assembly reiterated that all peoples had the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State had the duty to respect that right within the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including respect for territorial integrity; and requested the Secretary-General to consult Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on ways and means for the strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights, including the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity, and to submit a comprehensive report on the issue to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/149).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/149).

United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995–2004, and public information activities in the field of human rights

The General Assembly considered the question of a decade for human rights education at its forty-eighth session, in 1993, under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 48/127).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 1995 the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995–2004) and welcomed the Plan of Action as contained in the report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/184). The Assembly also considered the question at its fiftieth session (resolution 50/177); at its fifty-first and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 51/104 and 52/127), the Assembly considered the question of the Decade in connection with public information activities in the field of human rights.

At its fifty-third session,[184] the General Assembly welcomed the steps taken by the Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to implement the Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995–2004, and to develop public information activities in the field of human rights; urged all Governments to contribute further to the implementation of the Plan of Action; called upon Governments, in accordance with their national conditions, to accord priority to the dissemination in their relevant national and local languages of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other human rights instruments, human rights materials and training manuals, as well as reports of States parties under the human rights treaties, and to provide information and education in those languages on the practical ways in which national and international institutions and procedures might be utilized to ensure the effective implementation of those instruments; encouraged Governments to contribute to the further development of the Web site of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and to continue to expand the publications and external relations programmes of the Office; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to coordinate and harmonize human rights education and information strategies within the United Nations system, including the implementation of the Plan of Action; stressed the need for close collaboration between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner and the Department of Public Information in the implementation of the Plan of Action and the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights and the need to harmonize their activities with those of other international organizations such as UNESCO, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and relevant non-governmental organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/153).

At its fifty-fifth session, in 1999, the Commission on Human Rights considered, under the same agenda item, the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (Commission resolution 1999/64) and public information activities in the field of human rights (Commission resolution 1999/60).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/153).

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

At its fifty-third session,[184] the General Assembly called upon Member States, intergovernmental organizations and the specialized agencies to continue to carry out constructive dialogue and consultations for the enhancement of understanding and the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and encouraged non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to that endeavour; recalled its resolution 52/134 and took note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/81; welcomed the decision of the Commission to continue the consideration of the question at its fifty-fifth session; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/154).

No advance documentation is expected.

Right to development

At its fifty-third session,[184] the General Assembly stressed the importance of creating an economic, political, social, cultural and legal environment that will enable people to achieve social development at the national and international levels; reaffirmed that the human person was the central subject of development and welcomed the establishment of a follow-up mechanism to monitor the realization of the right to development; requested the Commission

on Human Rights to invite the independent expert appointed by the Chairman of the Commission to include in his study on the current state of progress in the implementation of the right to development proposals for measures that could be taken for the more effective realization of the right to development at the national and international levels, and to submit his studies to the General Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/155).

The open-ended working group on the right to development is scheduled to meet in Geneva from 13 to 17 September 1999, to consider the study submitted by the independent expert.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/155).

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

The situation of human rights in Rwanda

At its third special session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur, for an initial period of one year, to investigate at first hand the human rights situation in Rwanda and to receive relevant, credible information on the human rights there, and requested the Special Rapporteur to visit Rwanda forthwith and to report on an urgent basis to the members of the Commission on the situation of human rights in the country, including his recommendations for bringing violations and abuses to an end and preventing future violations and abuses (Commission resolution S–3/1).

At its fifty-third session,[185] the General Assembly took note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda and the report of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Rwanda, and referred also to the relevant reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women, its causes and consequences and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the independence of judges and lawyers; encouraged continued cooperation among the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights and the Government of Rwanda; and decided to keep the situation of human rights in Rwanda under consideration at its fifty-fourth session, in light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 53/156).

At its fifty-fifth session, in 1999, the Commission on Human Rights took note with appreciation of the report of the Special Representative of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Rwanda, the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the activities of the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda and the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights pursuant to paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 48/141; commended the Government of Rwanda for the cooperation and assistance extended to the Special Representative; noted the efforts which the International Tribunal for Rwanda had made to improve its performance and encouraged further measures to enhance its efficiency; welcomed the adoption by the National Assembly

[185] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 110 (c)):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/53/530 and A/53/563;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/53/322 and Add.1, A/53/355, A/53/364, A/53/365, A/53/366, A/53/367, A/53/402, A/53/423 and Corr.1, A/53/433, A/53/504 and A/53/539;
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/53/625/Add.2;
(d) Resolutions 53/156 to 53/165;
(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/53/SR.33–41 and 46–52;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.85.

of Rwanda of a bill creating the National Human Rights Commission; called for close regular consultation between the Special Representative and the Government of Rwanda, the National Human Rights Commission and all relevant national institutions, regarding the functioning of the National Human Rights Commission; and commended the Special Representative for his work, decided to extend his mandate for a further year, and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-sixth session (Commission resolution 1999/20).

Documents: Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the activities of the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (resolution 52/146);

(b) Report of the Special Representative (Commission resolution 1999/20).

The situation of human rights in Iraq

At its forty-seventh session, in 1991, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to make a thorough study of the violations of human rights committed by the Government of Iraq and to submit an interim report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session and a report to the Commission at its forty-eighth session (Commission resolution 1991/74). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-third session,[185] the Genera. Assembly called upon the Government of Iraq to abide by its freely undertaken obligations under international human rights treaties and international humanitarian law and cooperate with United Nations human rights mechanisms, in particular by receiving a return visit by the Special Rapporteur to Iraq and allowing the stationing of human rights monitors throughout Iraq; called upon the Government to abrogate all decrees that prescribed cruel and inhuman punishment or treatment, and also to abrogate all laws and procedures that penalize free expression and to ensure that the genuine will of the people would be the basis of the authority of the State; urged the Government of Iraq to respect the rights of all ethnic and religious groups; called upon the Government to cooperate with the Tripartite Commission to establish the whereabouts and resolve the fate of the remaining several hundred missing persons and to cooperate with the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances of the Commission on Human Rights for that purpose; also called upon the Government to increase its cooperation with international aid agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide humanitarian assistance and monitoring in the northern and southern areas of the country; called upon the Government to continue to cooperate in the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions and to ensure fully the equitable distribution of the humanitarian supplies purchased with the proceeds of Iraqi oil to the Iraqi population, without discrimination, including to remote areas; and decided to continue the examination of the situation of human rights in Iraq at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/157).

At its fifty-fifth session, in 1999, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend for a further year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and requested him to submit an interim report on human rights in Iraq to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session, and also to keep a gender perspective in mind when seeking and analysing information; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur to enable him to discharge his mandate fully and to approve the allocation of sufficient human and material resources for the sending of human rights monitors to such locations as would facilitate improved information flow and assessment and help in the independent verification of reports on the situation of human rights in Iraq (Commission resolution 1999/14).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1999/14).

The situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its fortieth session, in 1984, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission whose mandate would be to establish contacts with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in that country and to submit conclusions and appropriate suggestions to the Commission at its forty-first session (Commission resolution 1984/54). The mandate of the Special Representative has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-third session,[185] the General Assembly welcomed the interim report of the Special Representative (A/53/423 and Corr.1, annex); expressed its concern at the continuing violations of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran; and decided to continue the examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, at its fifty-fourth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions", in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 53/158).

At its fifty-fifth session, in 1999, the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the report of the Special Representative; decided to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for a further year; requested the Secretary-General to continue to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative; and requested the Special Representative to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (Commission resolution 1999/13).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative (resolution 53/158 and Commission resolution 1999/13).

Situation of human rights in Haiti

At its fifty-third session,[185] the General Assembly encouraged the Government of Haiti to continue its work on the reform of the judicial system, underlining the priority of that reform in the framework of the bilateral and multilateral assistance provided by the international community, including UNDP; invited the international community, including the Bretton Woods institutions, to continue their involvement in the reconstruction and development of Haiti; encouraged the Government to ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and decided to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Haiti at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/159).

At its fifty-fifth session, in 1999, the Commission on Human Rights, *inter alia*, invited the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to contribute to the strengthening of the Office of Protection of the Citizen, through a programme of technical cooperation; invited the international community, including the Bretton Woods institutions, to continue their involvement in the reconstruction and development of Haiti; reiterated once again its invitation to the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, to consider favourably the invitation by the Government to visit the country; and invited the independent expert to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (Commission resolution 1999/77).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the independent expert (resolution 53/159).

The situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

At its fiftieth session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights invited its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur mandated to establish direct contact with the authorities and the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and to gather information on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including information supplied by non-governmental organizations. That mandate was renewed by the Commission on Human Rights in resolutions 1995/69, 1996/77, 1997/58 and 1998/61.

At its fifty-third session,[185] the General Assembly called upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to comply with its obligations under international human rights instruments to which the Democratic Republic of the Congo was a party and to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms; encouraged the Government to continue to allow International Committee of the Red Cross unhindered access to all persons detained within the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and called upon other parties to allow access also; called upon the Government to investigate, without delay, the allegations contained in the report of the Investigative Team of the Secretary-General charged with investigating serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and to bring to justice any persons found to have been involved in massacres, atrocities or other violations of international humanitarian law; called upon the international community to provide assistance in the field of human rights, in particular to the Human Rights Field Office; and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/160).

At its fifty-fifth session, the Commission on Human Rights expressed its concern at the preoccupying situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, particularly in the eastern parts of the country, and the continuing violations of human rights and international law committed throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; welcomed the recent visit of the Special Rapporteur to the Democratic Republic of the Congo at the invitation of the Government and the cooperation of the Government; welcomed the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of the update he provided in his oral presentation to the Commission on Human Rights; decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further year and requested him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (Commission resolution 1999/56).

Documents: Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

(a) Report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1999/56);

(b) Report of the Special Rapporteur on a joint mission (Commission resolution 1999/56).

The situation of human rights in Nigeria

At its fifty-third session,[185] the General Assembly welcomed the announcement of a new programme of transition to civilian rule, and noted with satisfaction the commitment of the Government of Nigeria to fully restoring democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights; welcomed the fact that the Government was reviewing remaining decrees, and urged it to repeal urgently those which had an impact on the fundamental human rights of its citizens; called upon all States and the organizations of the United Nations system to support

generously the ongoing transitional process in Nigeria, and to respond positively to requests for technical assistance and advisory services; called upon the Government of Nigeria to abide by its freely undertaken obligations under the International Covenants on Human Rights and other human rights instruments; also called upon the Government to follow up the recommendations contained in the interim report of the Special Rapporteur; welcomed the invitation to visit the country extended to the Special Rapporteur; and decided to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights in Nigeria with a view to concluding it at its fifty-fourth session in the light of further developments and relevant decisions of the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 53/161).

At its fifty-fifth session, in 1999, the Commission on Human Rights, *inter alia*, commended the successful holding of free and fair elections, on the basis of democratic principles, a multi-party system and universal suffrage, to all tiers of government in the country, in particular the office of the President; called upon the Government of Nigeria to enhance the independence and effectiveness of the National Human Rights Commission; requested the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to respond positively, as a matter of priority, to any requests from the Government of Nigeria for technical assistance; and decided to conclude its consideration of the situation of human rights in Nigeria (Commission resolution 1999/11).

No advance documentation is expected.

The situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights decided to nominate a Special Rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and with the people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and lawyers, with a view to examining the situation of human rights in Myanmar and following any progress made towards the transfer of power to a civilian government and the drafting of a new constitution, the lifting of restrictions on personal freedoms and the restoration of human rights in Myanmar, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session (Commission resolution 1992/58). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-third session,[185] the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Myanmar for his interim report (A/53/364, annex); urged the Government of Myanmar to cooperate fully with all United Nations authorities and bodies, in particular and without further delay with the Special Rapporteur, and to ensure his access to Myanmar, without preconditions, in order to establish direct contact with the Government and all other sectors of society to allow him to discharge his mandate fully; requested the Secretary-General to continue his discussions on the situation of human rights and the restoration of democracy with the Government of Myanmar, and to submit additional reports to the General Assembly during its fifty-third session on the progress of those discussions, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-fifth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/162).

At its fifty-fifth session, in 1999, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend for a further year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session; requested the Secretary-General to continue to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur to enable him to discharge his mandate fully and to pursue all efforts to ensure

that the Special Rapporteur was authorized to visit Myanmar; also requested the Secretary-General to continue his discussions with the Government on the situation of human rights and the restoration of democracy and with anyone he may consider appropriate in order to assist in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/162; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to cooperate with the Director-General of the International Labour Office with a view to identifying ways in which their offices might usefully collaborate for the improvement of the human rights situation in Myanmar; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all relevant parts of the United Nations system (Commission resolution 1999/17).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/162);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1999/17).

Situation of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

At its fifty-third session,[185] the General Assembly called for an immediate end to illegal and/or hidden detention by all parties, in particular the Federal Republic (Serbia and Montenegro), and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to investigate any and all allegations of hidden detentions; called upon all parties and States in the region to ensure that the promotion and protection of human rights and effective, functioning democratic institutions would be central elements in the new civilian structures, as reaffirmed at the meetings of the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council and the Peace Implementation Conference; and called upon all parties to the Peace Agreement to take immediate steps to determine the identity, whereabouts and fate of missing persons, including through close cooperation with the United Nations as well as with humanitarian organizations and independent experts (resolution 53/163).

Bosnia and Herzegovina

At its fifty-third session,[185] the General Assembly urged the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular those in the Republika Srpska, to ensure full and free access to their territories to all institutions and organizations concerned with the implementation of the resolution, including non-governmental organizations, and to provide for the protection of those organizations, especially those providing humanitarian assistance; called upon the Commission on Human Rights for Bosnia and Herzegovina to intensify its activities concerning alleged or apparent discrimination or violations of human rights of any kind; called upon all authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to cooperate fully with the Commission, and specifically called upon the Republika Srpska to increase its cooperation with the Commission; called upon the authorities of both entities to cooperate closely with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in matters relating to the return of refugees and to ensure that local authorities and groups comply with the obligations of the Peace Agreement (resolution 53/163, sect. I).

Republic of Croatia

At its fifty-third session,[185] the General Assembly called upon the Government of the Republic of Croatia to undertake additional efforts to adhere to democratic principles and to continue its efforts to attain the highest level of compliance with international norms and

standards of human rights and fundamental freedoms; strongly urged the impartial application of the law by the Republic of Croatia and the swift and complete implementation of judicial decisions for all citizens, irrespective of ethnicity, religion or political affiliation; called upon the Croatian authorities to prevent harassment, looting and physical attacks against displaced Serbs and other minorities and others; and called upon the Government of the Republic of Croatia to ensure the non-discriminatory application of the amnesty law and to strengthen measures to end all forms of discrimination by Croatian authorities (resolution 53/163, sect. II).

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

At its fifty-third session,[185] the General Assembly strongly urged the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to institutionalize democratic norms, especially in regard to respect for the principle of free and fair elections, the rule of law, the administration of justice, the promotion and protection of free and independent media, and full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; strongly urged the authorities immediately to bring to justice any persons who have engaged in or authorized human rights abuses against the civilian population, and in that context, reminded the Government of its obligations to cooperate fully with the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; called upon the Government to revoke all discriminatory legislation and to apply all other legislation without discrimination against any ethnic, national, religious or linguistic group; also called upon the Government to respect the rights of all persons belonging to minority groups and supported the unconditional return of the long-term missions of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, as called for by the Security Council in its resolutions 855 (1993) and 1160 (1998); further called upon the Government to respect the democratic process and to act immediately to make possible the establishment of genuine democratic self-governance in Kosovo, and called upon all individuals or groups in Kosovo to resolve the crisis there through peaceful means; called upon the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to cooperate fully with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other humanitarian organizations; called upon States to consider additional voluntary contributions to meet the pressing human rights and humanitarian needs in the area; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/163, sect. III).

At its fifty-fifth session, in 1999, the Commission on Human Rights decided to renew for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; requested that the Special Rapporteur carry out missions to: (a) Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the Republika Srpska; (b) the Republic of Croatia, including Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium; the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), including to Kosovo, as well as to Sandjak and Vojvodina; requested the Special Rapporteur to report to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session on the work carried out in fulfilment of his mandate, and to make interim reports as appropriate about his work in support of the Kosovo initiative of the High Commissioner, and to present interim reports to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session; requested the Secretary-General to continue to make the Special Rapporteur's reports available to the Security Council, to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other international organizations concerned with human rights and humanitarian questions; and urged the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to make all necessary resources available for the Special Rapporteur to carry out his mandate

successfully and, in particular, to provide him with adequate staff based in those territories to ensure effective continuous monitoring of the human rights situation in the countries of the mandate and coordination with other international organizations involved (Commission resolution 1999/18).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1999/18).

Situation of human rights in Kosovo

At its fifty-third session,[185] the General Assembly called upon the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to respect all human rights and fundamental freedoms fully and to abide by democratic norms, especially in regard to respect for the principle of free and fair elections, the rule of law, the administration of justice, free and fair trials and the promotion and protection of free and independent media; called upon the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), *inter alia*, to allow the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and its forensic experts complete, unimpeded access to Kosovo to examine the recently alleged atrocities against civilians, and to respect fully all the rights of individuals in Kosovo, whatever their ethnic, cultural or religious backgrounds; called upon the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to make possible the establishment of genuine democratic self-governance in Kosovo, through a negotiated political settlement with representatives of the ethnic Albanian community, and expressed its support for an enhanced status for Kosovo, which would include a substantially greater degree of autonomy; and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to continue to monitor closely the situation of human rights in Kosovo, to pay special attention to Kosovo in his reporting and to report his findings to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-fifth session and to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/164).

At its fifty-fifth session, in 1999, the Commission on Human Rights, *inter alia*, called upon the international community and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia to bring to justice the perpetrators of the international war crimes and crimes against humanity, in particular those responsible for acts of ethnic cleansing and identity elimination in Kosovo; demanded that the Serbian authorities immediately sign and implement all aspects of the Rambouillet agreement; appealed to the international community, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to extend urgently humanitarian assistance to refugees from Kosovo and the internally displaced; and requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to report to the Commission urgently on the situation of human rights and the humanitarian crisis relating to Kosovo and on the implementation of the resolution (Commission resolution 1999/2).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 53/164).

Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

At its fifty-third session,[185] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon the Afghan parties to respect fully all human rights and fundamental freedoms, regardless of gender, ethnicity or religion; urged the Afghan parties to cease hostilities immediately and to work and cooperate fully with the Special Envoy and the United Nations Special Mission to

Afghanistan, and to extend their cooperation to the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and its Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan and to all those Special Rapporteurs who were seeking invitations; also urged all the Afghan parties, in particular the Taliban, to bring to an end without delay all human rights violations against women and girls; urged all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan and refrain from interfering in its internal affairs; appealed to all States, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, specialized agencies and other international organizations to resume the provision of humanitarian assistance to all in need as soon as the situation on the ground permitted; and decided to keep the situation of human rights in Afghanistan under consideration at its fifty-fourth session, in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 53/165).

At its fifty-fifth session, in 1999, the Commission on Human Rights invited the Secretary-General to implement promptly security conditions permitting the decision to investigate fully reports of mass killings of prisoners of war and civilians, rape and other cruel treatment in Afghanistan; also invited the Secretary-General to ensure that the deployment of civilian affairs observers in Afghanistan took place as soon as possible, security conditions permitting, and that gender issues were fully incorporated into their mission; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to ensure a human rights presence in the context of the United Nations activities in Afghanistan in order to provide advice and training in the field of human rights to all the Afghan parties, as well as to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations active in the field; and decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year, and requested the Special Rapporteur to report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-sixth session (Commission resolution 1999/9).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1999/9).

The situation of human rights in Burundi

At its fifty-first session, in 1995, the Commission on Human Rights called upon its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur with the task of drawing up a report on the situation of human rights in Burundi for submission to the Commission at its fifty-second session; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance needed to carry out the mandate (Commission resolution 1995/90).

At its fifty-fifth session, the Commission on Human Rights took note of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi (A/53/490, annex) and his oral presentation to the Commission; decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year; and requested him to submit an interim report on the human rights situation in Burundi to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session and to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session, giving his work a gender-specific dimension (Commission resolution 1999/10).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1999/10).

Situation of human rights in the Sudan

At its fifty-first session, in 1996, the General Assembly welcomed the fourth interim report of the Special Rapporteur (A/51/490, annex), recommended continued monitoring of the situation, invited the Commission to give urgent attention to the question at its fifty-third session, and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/112).

At its fifty-second session,[186] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed deep concern at the serious, widespread and continuing violations of human rights in the Sudan, and its outrage at the use by all parties to the conflict of military force to disrupt relief efforts; extended its full support to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/140).

At the fifty-third session,[185] the Secretary-General informed the members of the General Assembly in a note (A/53/504) that the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights would not be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-third session as a result of the resignation in March 1998 of Mr. Gáspár Biró, Special Rapporteur. Mr. Leonardo Franco was appointed to succeed Mr. Biró, but owing to his late appointment, Mr. Franco was not in a position to submit a report to the General Assembly. The most recent report of the Special Rapporteur to the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Sudan appeared in document E/CN.4/1998/66.

At its fifty-fifth session, in 1999, the Commission on Human Rights, *inter alia*, encouraged the Government of the Sudan to continue to pursue its dialogue with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with a view to establishing a permanent representation of the High Commissioner in Khartoum; requested the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights urgently to take into consideration requests for assistance by the Government of the Sudan, including with a view to the establishment of a permanent representation of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Khartoum as a matter of priority; decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan for a further year; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session on the situation of human rights in the Sudan and to continue to keep a gender perspective in mind in the reporting process (Commission resolution 1999/15).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1999/15).

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

The World Conference on Human Rights, which was held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, adopted the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III).

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[186] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 112 (c)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan: A/52/510;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/52/644/Add.3;

(c) Resolution 52/140;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/52/SR.44–50;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.70.

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 48/121). The Assembly also considered the question at its forty-ninth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 49/208, 50/201, 51/118 and 52/148).

At its fifty-third session,[187] the General Assembly took note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and the conclusions contained therein; reaffirmed that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action continued to constitute a solid foundation for further action and initiatives by States, the United Nations and other relevant intergovernmental bodies and organizations, as well as concerned national institutions and non-governmental organizations; called upon States to take further action with a view to the full realization of all human rights for all in the light of the recommendations of the World Conference on Human Rights; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/166).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (resolution 53/166).

(e) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and requested the High Commissioner to report annually on his/her activities, in accordance with his/her mandate, to the Commission on Human Rights and, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly (resolution 48/141).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first and subsequent sessions a sub-item entitled "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (decision 50/464).

At its fifty-first session in June 1997, the General Assembly approved the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mrs. Mary Robinson (Ireland) as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for a four-year term (decision 51/322).

At its fifty-third session,[188] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps, without delay, to follow up Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/83 and Economic and Social Council decision 1998/275, in particular in the preparation

[187] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 110 (d)):
- (a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the final report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (A/53/372);
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/53/625/Add.4);
- (c) Resolution 53/166;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/53/SR.30–32 and 51;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.85.

[188] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 110 (e)):
- (a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/53/36);
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/53/625/Add.5;
- (c) Resolution 53/167;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/53/SR.33–41, 47 and 51;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.85.

of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001, without diverting resources from United Nations development programmes and activities (resolution 53/167).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Supplement No. 36 (A/54/36).

118. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors[1]

(a) United Nations peacekeeping operations

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, endorsed the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 30 of its report (A/49/664) relating to financial periods for each peacekeeping operation; and decided in that regard that the financial period for each peacekeeping operation should be from 1 July to 30 June, and requested the Secretary-General to submit the necessary draft amendments to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations for approval by the Assembly at its resumed forty-ninth session (resolution 49/233 A, sect. I).

At its fiftieth session,[189] under the item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations: (a) Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations", the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the draft amendments to the Financial Regulations to change the budget cycle of peacekeeping operations, decided to amend financial regulations 2.1 and 11.4 to read as follows:

> "*Regulation 2.1*: The financial period shall consist of two consecutive calendar years, the first of which shall be an even year, except for peacekeeping operations with special accounts, whose financial periods shall be one year from 1 July to 30 June."
>
> "*Regulation 11.4*: The accounts for the financial period, except those for peacekeeping operations with special accounts, shall be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Board of Auditors no later than 31 March following the end of the financial period. The annual accounts for peacekeeping operations with special accounts shall be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Board of Auditors no later than 30 September each year." (decision 50/472)

Document: Financial reports of the United Nations, Supplement No. 5 (A/54/5), vol. II, United Nations peacekeeping operations.

[189] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 138 (a)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/787;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/850;
(c) Decision 50/472;
(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.32 and 44;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.100.

(b) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

(c) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Board of Auditors (see also item 17 (c)) transmits to the General Assembly the audited financial statements for the previous financial period of the various accounts of the United Nations and other programmes for which the Board has audit responsibilities. Under the provisions of article XII of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the annex thereto, the Board submits reports to the Assembly on the results of its audits and issues opinions as to whether the financial statements properly reflect the recorded transactions and whether these transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority and present fairly the financial position as at the end of the financial period of each of the activities reported on. The reports of the Board are commented upon by the Advisory Committee, which also submits a report thereon to the Assembly.

At its fifty-third session,[190] the General Assembly accepted the financial reports and audited financial statements and the reports and audit opinions of the Board of Auditors for the period ended 31 December 1997 regarding the United Nations, the United Nations peacekeeping operations, the International Trade Centre, UNCTAD/WTO, the United Nations University, UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, UNITAR, the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Fund of UNEP, UNFPA, the

[190] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 111):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations for the period ended 30 June 1997 (A/52/879);
  - (ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors (A/53/335 and Add.1);
  - (iii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations for the period ending 30 June 1998 (A/53/932);
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:
  - (i) Report of the Board of Auditors on the management review of the secretariat of the International Civil Service Commission (A/52/811);
  - (ii) Concise summary of principal findings, conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports prepared by the Board of Auditors (A/53/217);
- (c) Financial reports:
  - (i) United Nations: Supplement No. 5 (A/53/5), vol. I;
  - (ii) United Nations peacekeeping operations: Supplement No. 5 (A/53/5), vol. II;
  - (iii) International Trade Centre: Supplement No. 5 (A/53/5), vol. III;
  - (iv) United Nations University: Supplement No. 5 (A/53/5), vol. IV;
  - (v) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/53/5/Add.1);
  - (vi) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/53/5/Add.2);
  - (vii) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/53/5/Add.3);
  - (viii) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/53/5/Add.4);
  - (ix) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/53/5/Add.5);
  - (x) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 5F (A/53/5/Add.6);
  - (xi) United Nations Population Fund: Supplement No. 5G (A/53/5/Add.7);
  - (xii) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Supplement No. 5H (A/53/5/Add.8);
  - (xiii) Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: Supplement No. 5I (A/53/5/Add.9);
  - (xiv) United Nations Office for Project Services: Supplement No. 5J (A/53/5/Add.10);
- (d) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/53/513 and A/53/940;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/738 and Add.1;
- (f) Resolution 53/204 and decision 53/473;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR. 27, 29, 31, 32, 42, 55, 56 and 63;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.93 and 101.

United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the United Nations Office for Project Services; approved the recommendations of the Board and endorsed the comments thereon contained in the report of ACABQ; noted with serious concern that the Board had qualified its audit opinion on the financial statements of some funds and programmes and requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of those funds and programmes to rectify the situation; and requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the United Nations funds and programmes to ensure timely implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 3 to 5 of resolution 52/212 B (resolution 53/204).

At its fifty-third session in June 1999,[190] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the financial report and audited financial statements for the 12-month period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998, and the report of the Board of Auditors, on United Nations peacekeeping operations, the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations and the report of ACABQ on United Nations peacekeeping operations, to the main part of its fifty-fourth session (decision 53/473).

Documents:

(a) Financial reports:

(i) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/54/5/Add.4);

(ii) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/54/5/Add.5);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors (resolution 48/216 B), A/54/146 and Add.1;

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

(i) Concise summary of principal findings, conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports prepared by the Board of Auditors for the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 47/211);

(ii) Report of the Board of Auditors on the implementation of its recommendations: A/54/159;

(iii) Comments of the Board of Auditors on the report of the Secretary-General on the use of consultants in the Secretariat: A/54/165;

(d) Reports of the Advisory Committee.

119. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations[2]

Results-based budgeting

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the recommendation of the Secretary-General in his report (A/51/950/Add.6) and requested him to submit, through the competent bodies, a more detailed report on results-based budgeting (resolution 52/12 B).

At its fifty-third session,[191] the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/53/500 and Add.1) and requested him to submit to the Assembly for consideration at its fifty-fourth session, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a comprehensive and analytical report on his proposal on results-based budgeting (resolution 53/205).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/205).

Gratis personnel provided by Governments and other entities

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly considered various reports of the Secretary-General (A/51/688 and Corr.1 and Add.1–3) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/51/813) on gratis personnel provided by Governments and other entities; requested the Secretary-General to phase out expeditiously type II gratis personnel; to revise the draft guidelines set out in his reports in accordance with the provisions of the resolution for approval at the fifty-second session; to report annually on the use of gratis personnel, indicating, *inter alia*, their nationality, the duration of their service and the functions performed; and to submit proposals regarding acceptance of type II gratis personnel to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution A/51/243).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly considered the reports of the Secretary-General on gratis personnel provided by Governments and other entities (A/52/698, A/52/709 and Corr.1, A/52/710 and A/52/823) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/52/890); and looked forward to the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on, *inter alia*, the implementation of action 3, to be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/234).

At its fifty-third session,[191] the General Assembly considered the reports of the Secretary-General (A/53/715, A/53/847 and A/C.5/53/54) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/53/417/Add.1) and decided to continue its consideration of the question of gratis personnel provided by Governments at the main part of its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/218). It also considered the reports of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/52/54/Rev.1 and A/C.5/52/56) and the related report of the Advisory Committee

[191] References for the fifty-third session (agenda items 112 and 119):

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-eighth session: Supplement No. 16 (A/53/16);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/51/801, A/52/822, A/52/867, A/53/220, A/53/271 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/53/500 and Add.1, A/53/715, A/53/818, A/53/847, A/53/849, A/53/955, A/C.5/52/25, A/C.5/52/46, A/C.5/52/54/Rev.1, A/C.5/52/56 and A/C.5/53/54;

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/51/432, A/51/530 and Corr.1, A/51/933 (and comments of JIU, A/52/575), A/52/338 and Add.1, A/52/339 and Add.1, A/52/426, A/52/464, A/52/776, A/52/777, A/52/821, A/52/852, A/52/887, A/52/1010, A/52/1020, A/53/171 and Add.1, A/53/180, A/53/467, A/53/642, A/53/787, A/53/811, A/53/829, A/53/843, A/C.5/53/38, A/C.5/53/54 and A/C.5/53/59;

(d) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/53/7 and Add.3, A/53/417 and Add.1, A/53/508, A/53/645 and Corr.1 and 2, A/53/655, A/53/692, A/53/718 and Corr.1, A/53/942 and A/53/954;

(e) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/53/521 and Add.1–3 and A/53/533 and Add.1 and 2 and A/53/748 and Add.1;

(f) Resolutions 53/11, 53/205, 53/217, 53/218 and 53/225 and decisions 53/410, 53/411, 53/454, 53/455 to 53/458, 53/460, 53/466, 53/467 A and B, 53/474 and 53/483;

(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.3, 5, 6, 8, 31, 33, 38–42, 45–47, 51, 52, 54, 58 and 63;

(h) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.43, 93, 97, 101 and 102.

(A/53/417) and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly on the implementation of the phase-out of type II gratis personnel at its resumed fifty-third session (resolution 53/11).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/11).

Revolving Credit Fund

At its fifty-third session,[191] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/52/822) and the observations of the Advisory Committee thereon (A/53/645 and Corr.1 and 2), and decided to resume consideration of the question of the revolving credit fund at its fifty-fourth session (decision 53/454).

Guidelines for Internal Control Standards

At the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, the Fifth Committee postponed consideration of the Secretary-General's report (A/52/867) pending the relevant recommendations of the Advisory Committee.

At its fifty-third session,[191] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/52/867), endorsed the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee (A/53/508), and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report, taking into account the Guidelines for Internal Control Standards approved by the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions, as appropriate, to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session through the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee (decision 53/455).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General.

Procurement-related arbitration

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly expressed concern that over the last two years eight procurement-related arbitration claims had been instituted against the United Nations, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a comprehensive report on procurement-related arbitration cases (resolution 51/231).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to entrust the Office of Internal Oversight Services with conducting a comprehensive review and analysis of the procurement-related arbitration cases and report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/226 A).

At its fifty-third session,[191] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, for consideration at an early stage during its fifty-fourth session, a comprehensive report on the issue of procurement-related arbitration (resolution 53/217).

Management irregularities causing financial losses to the Organization

At its fifty-third session in April 1999,[191] the General Assembly decided to resume its consideration of the question of management irregularities causing financial losses to the Organization at the second part of its resumed fifty-third session, pending receipt of the relevant information to be provided by the Secretariat and the Advisory Committee (decision 53/466).

Procurement reform

At its fifty-third session in April 1999,[191] the General Assembly decided to resume its consideration of the question of procurement reform at the second part of its resumed fifty-third session (decision 53/467 A).

At its fifty-third session in June 1999,[191] the General Assembly deferred consideration of the question of procurement reform to the main part of its fifty-fourth session with a view to concluding it (decision 53/467 B).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Advisory Committee, Supplement No. 7 (A/54/7 and addenda);

(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-ninth session, Supplement No. 16 (A/54/16);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Results-based budgeting (resolution 53/205);

  (ii) Gratis personnel provided by Governments and other entities (resolutions 51/243, 53/11 and 53/218);

  (iii) Guidelines for Internal Control Standards (decision 53/455);

  (iv) Procurement-related arbitration (resolution 53/217);

  (v) Management irregularities causing financial losses to the Organization (resolution 53/225);

(d) Notes by the Secretary-General:

  (i) Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations: A/54/67;

  (ii) Transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on results-based budgeting (resolution 53/205).

120. Programme budget for the biennium 1998–1999

Savings resulting from the improved overall cost-effectiveness achieved pursuant to the ninth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its fifty-third session,[192] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-fourth session a report on the implementation by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) of the activities financed from the unspent balance of the savings resulting from the improved overall cost-effectiveness achieved pursuant to the ninth session of the Conference (the amount to be utilized by UNCTAD having been set by the General Assembly at a maximum of $5,526,600), and on how the accomplishments had contributed to strengthening the capacity of UNCTAD, in particular, in priority areas; also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session comprehensive information on all the savings referred to in the resolution which had resulted from the improved overall cost-effectiveness achieved pursuant to the ninth session of the Conference; and decided to continue consideration of the question during the main part of its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/3).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/3);

(b) Second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1998–1999.

At its fifty-third session,[192] the General Assembly took note of the first performance report of the Secretary-General on the programme budget for the biennium 1998–1999; requested the Secretary-General immediately to intensify recruitment efforts in order to reduce the number of vacancies, particularly in those areas where there were high vacancy rates; decided that the vacancy rate for posts in the Professional and higher categories should not be more than 5 per cent at the end of the biennium 1998–1999, and in that context requested the Secretary-General to take all the necessary steps to achieve that objective; also requested the Secretary-General to enhance the Office of the President of the General Assembly by taking all the necessary steps to ensure the full implementation of paragraph 1B.10 of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "United Nations reform: measures and proposals" (A/52/303); further requested the Secretary-General to improve the presentation of the budget performance reports by separately reflecting the impact of average vacancy rates on changes related to salaries and common staff costs for each budget section; requested the Secretary-General to provide an explanation when average vacancy rates were higher than the level approved by the General Assembly; and also requested the Secretary-General to resort in future to the use of consultants only when in-house expertise was not available

[192] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 113):

(a) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 and addenda (A/53/7 and Add.1–14), A/53/674, A/53/723 and A/53/734;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/898 and Corr.1, A/53/302, A/53/347 and Add.1, A/53/374 and Add.1, A/53/410, A/53/452, A/53/498, A/53/573 and Add.1, A/53/643, A/53/693, A/53/700 and Add.1, A/53/794, A/53/945, A/53/947, A/C.5/53/2, A/C.5/53/3, A/C.5/53/11, A/C.5/53/19, A/C.5/53/25 and Corr.1, A/C.5/53/29, A/C.5/53/47, A/C.5/53/48, A/C.5/53/49, A/C.5/53/61 and A/C.5/53/63;

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/53/662 and Corr.1, A/53/829 and A/C.5/53/53 and Corr.1;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/485 and Add.1–5;

(e) Resolutions 53/3, 53/214, 53/215, 53/219 and 53/220 A and B and 53/240, and decisions 53/462 to 53/464, 53/468, 53/472, 53/475 and 53/476;

(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.3–6, 15, 25, 26, 28, 33, 37–45 and 45/Add.1, 48, 51, 54, 57, 59, 60, 63 and 64;

(g) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.36, 93, 97, 100, 101 and 103.

and in accordance with the existing rules and regulations and relevant resolutions (resolution 53/214, sect. IV).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1998–1999;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on the second performance report.

Relationship between the treatment of perennial activities in the programme budget and the use of the contingency fund

At its fifty-third session,[192] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the relationship between the treatment of perennial activities in the programme budget and the use of the contingency fund and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (decision 53/463).

Question of East Timor

At its fifty-third session in May 1999, the General Assembly considered the question of East Timor under the item entitled "Programme budget for the biennium 1998–1999". On the recommendation of the Fifth Committee (A/53/485/Add.3, para. 7), it adopted decision 53/472 on 25 May 1999. For the text of the decision, see item 97 (Question of East Timor).

121. Programme planning

Medium-term plan for the period 1998–2001

At its fifty-third session,[193] the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures, including ad hoc measures, and to submit proposals, through the Committee for Programme and Coordination, to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, so as to enable the Main Committees of the General Assembly, as well as the sectoral, functional and regional bodies, effectively to review the relevant portions of the medium-term plan or its revisions, with a view to facilitating their consideration by the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Fifth Committee; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a preliminary report on possible arrangements for post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction, as well as on the transition from relief to development, maintaining the distinct nature of both activities, for consideration by the relevant Main Committees of the Assembly and intergovernmental bodies (resolution 53/207, sect. I).

[193] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 114):

(a) Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1998–2001 (A/53/6 (Progs. 1–3, 5–8, 13/Rev.1, 14–18, 20, 23 and Corr.1, 24 and Corr.1 and 26–28)); Medium-term plan for the period 1998–2001 as revised by the General Assembly at its fifty-third session (A/53/6/Rev.1);

(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-eighth session: Supplement No. 16 (A/53/16);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/53/122 and Add.1, A/53/133 and A/53/134;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of OIOS entitled "Strengthening the role of evaluation findings in programme design, delivery and policy directives": A/53/90;

(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/743 and Add.1;

(f) Resolution 53/207 and decision 53/469;

(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.6–8, 43 and 52;

(h) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.93 and 97.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on measures for sectoral, functional and regional bodies to review the proposed medium-term plan for the period 2002–2005 (A/54/89);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on possible arrangements for post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction (resolution 53/207, sect. I).

Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation

At its fifty-third session,[193] the General Assembly approved the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the revisions to the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare revisions to the relevant rules and to bring them to the attention of the General Assembly through the Committee before promulgation (resolution 53/207, sect. III).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (resolution 53/207, sect. III), A/54/125.

Programme performance

At its fifty-third session,[193] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit proposals for consideration by the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-ninth session on ways in which the full implementation and the quality of mandated programmes and activities could be ensured and could be better assessed by and reported to Member States; and also requested the Secretary-General to convey, for consideration at its current session, the reasons for the further postponement of the delivery of outputs to the biennium 1998–1999 and the opinion of relevant intergovernmental bodies on the proposal by the Secretary-General to delete 57 outputs carried over from the biennium 1994–1995 (resolution 53/207, sect. V).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on ways in which the full implementation and the quality of mandated programmes and activities could be ensured and could be better assessed by and reported to Member States (resolution 53/207, sect. V), A/54/117.

122. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001

Pursuant to regulation 3.4 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, the Secretary-General, in the second year of a financial period, submits to the General Assembly at its regular session his proposed programme budget for the following financial period. In accordance with that provision, the General Assembly will have before it the Secretary-General's proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001.

At its fifty-second session, following its consideration of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1998–1999, the General Assembly requested that the organizational charts included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1998–1999 become standard practice in future programme budgets and that the organizational charts include posts from all sources of funding; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed transfers of posts and other resources between budget sections were explained in future programme budgets in the same manner as described in the Secretary-General's report entitled "United

Nations reform: measures and proposals" (A/52/303 and Add.1); requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the proposals contained in the individual sections of future programme budgets included more precise information on the outputs and activities of the various departments; requested that the individual sections of the programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001 contain a summary of the relevant recommendations of the internal and external oversight bodies and, for each recommendation, information on the follow-up action taken (resolution 52/220, sect. II); and resolved that the Secretary-General should report to the Advisory Committee and to the General Assembly at its fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions all commitments relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1998–1999 made under the provisions of resolution 52/223, together with the circumstances relating thereto, and should submit supplementary estimates to the Assembly in respect of such commitments (resolution 52/223).

At its fifty-third session,[194] during its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", the General Assembly decided that the anticipated reduction of $19.8 million related to compensating economies should not be included in the proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 2000–2001; decided that the preliminary estimate of resources for the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001 should include a provision for special political missions, in the amount of $86.2 million at revised 1998–1999 rates, which should be reflected in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001; invited the Secretary-General to prepare his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001 on the basis of a total preliminary estimate of $2,545 million at revised 1998–1999 rates; decided that the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001 should contain provisions for recosting on the basis of the existing methodology; reiterated the priorities for the biennium 2000–2001 as determined by the General Assembly in its resolution 51/219; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to submit, in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001, the total amount of resources that he should have at his disposal, from all sources of financing, in order to implement fully all mandated programmes and activities; and decided that the contingency fund should be set at the level of 0.75 per cent of the preliminary estimate, namely at $19.1 million, being an amount in addition to the overall level of the preliminary estimate (resolution 53/206).

At the same session, during its consideration of the Secretary-General's proposal on results-based budgeting under the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", the General Assembly decided that the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001 should be prepared and submitted for its consideration in accordance with existing budgetary procedures and processes; and decided that, until it decided otherwise, detailed information on post and non-post requirements should continue to be provided to the Assembly and the Advisory Committee (resolution 53/205).

[194] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 112):

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-eighth session: Supplement No. 16 (A/53/16);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/53/220 and A/53/500 and Add.1;
(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/53/655 and A/53/718 and Corr.1;
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/521/Add.1;
(e) Resolutions 53/205 and 53/206;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.31, 33, 38–42 and 45 and Add.1;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.93.

Documents:

(a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001, Supplement No. 6 (A/54/6);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee, Supplement No. 7 (A/54/7);

(c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its thirty-ninth session, Supplement No. 16 (A/54/16);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General (decision 53/411 B), A/54/127.

123. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations[2]

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations" (resolution 3538 (XXX)). The Assembly considered this question at its thirty-first to forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 31/191 and 32/104, decisions 33/430 and 34/435, resolutions 35/113, 36/116, 37/13, 38/228 B, 39/239, 40/241 A and B, 40/242, 41/204 A and B, 42/216 A and B, 43/220, 44/195 B, 45/236 B and 47/215).

An item entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations" was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, at the request of the Secretary-General (A/40/247). The Assembly considered this item at its fortieth and forty-second to forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions (decision 40/472 and resolutions 42/212, 43/215, 44/195 A, 45/236 A and 47/215). At its forty-seventh session, the Assembly decided to consider in the future the agenda items entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations" and "Financial emergency of the United Nations" under one agenda item entitled "Improving the financial situation of the United Nations" (resolution 47/215).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the obligation of Member States to pay assessed contributions promptly and in full; and recognized that non-payment of assessed contributions in full and on time had damaged and continued to damage the ability of the Organization to implement its activities effectively (resolution 48/220).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item to the fiftieth session (decision 49/490). The Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its fiftieth session (decision 50/469). At its fifty-first session, the Assembly decided that the Fifth Committee should continue its consideration of the item and relevant reports at that session (decision 51/460).

The General Assembly, at its fifty-second session, decided that the item would remain open for consideration at that session (decision 52/459).

At its fifty-third session,[195] the General Assembly did not take any decision on this item.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General.

[195] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 115): Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/514 and Add.1 and 2.

124. Joint Inspection Unit[2]

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly established the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) for an initial period of four years (resolution 2150 (XXI)), and subsequently decided to continue the Unit until 31 December 1973 (resolution 2735 A (XXV)) and then for a further period of four years beyond that date (resolution 2924 B (XXVII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly approved the statute of JIU as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly and of the legislative bodies of the specialized agencies that accepted the new statute (resolution 31/192). The membership of the Unit was increased from 8 to not more than 11 Inspectors, with effect from 1 January 1978. For the composition of the Unit, see item 17 (h).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the appropriate periodicity of the JIU agenda item in the context of the review called for in its decision 47/454; requested JIU to seek a more reader-friendly and uniform format of reports; invited the legislative organs of other participating organizations to take concrete action on the recommendations of the Unit; requested JIU to identify concrete managerial, administrative and programming questions and undertake comparative analysis of trends and problems faced by various organizations with a view to providing practical and action-oriented recommendations on precisely defined issues; requested the Secretary-General and the other executive heads of participating organizations to provide timely information requested by the Unit; encouraged the Unit to achieve a punctual and systematic follow-up of its recommendations; and urged Member States to pay special attention to the selection of qualified Inspectors (resolution 50/233).

At its fifty-first and fifty-second sessions, JIU submitted annual reports to the General Assembly (A/51/34 and A/52/34).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the draft agenda of its fifty-third session (decision 52/467 C).

At the fifty-third session,[196] the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the following JIU reports: A/53/154, A/53/171, A/53/180, A/53/392, A/53/787, A/53/788 and A/53/841; and the comments of the Secretary-General and/or ACC: A/53/154/Add.1, A/53/171/Add.1, A/53/392/Add.1 and A/53/788/Add.1.

By its decision 53/457 of 18 December 1998 on the biennial programme of work of the Fifth Committee for 1999–2000, the General Assembly included the JIU item in its programme of work for 1999.

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[196] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 165):

(a) Annual reports of the Joint Inspection Unit: Supplements No. 34 (A/51/34 and A/52/34);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of JIU: A/52/206;

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of JIU on:

(i) Programme of work of JIU for 1996–1997 and the indicative list for 1997–1998 and beyond and the internal roster: A/51/559 and Corr.1;

(ii) Programme of work of JIU for 1997–1998 and the preliminary programme of work for 1998–1999: A/52/267;

At its fifty-third session in June 1999,[196] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item to the main part of its fifty-fourth session (decision 53/481).

Documents:

(a) Annual report of the Joint Inspection Unit: Supplement No. 34 (A/54/34);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of JIU (resolutions 2924 B (XXVII) and 44/184), A/54/223;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of JIU entitled "An evaluation of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women" (A/54/156–E/1999/102) and the comments of the Secretary-General (A/54/156/Add.1–E/1999/102/Add.1);

(d) Report of the Advisory Committee.

125. Pattern of conferences[1]

A resolution entitled "Pattern of conferences" was adopted by the General Assembly at its twelfth session, in 1957, under the agenda item entitled "Budget estimates for the financial year 1958" (resolution 1202 (XII)). Previously the Assembly had considered the question at its sixth and seventh sessions under the item entitled "Coordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies" (resolutions 534 (VI), 694 (VII) and 698 (VII)). At its eighth session, it adopted a resolution entitled "Programme of conferences at Headquarters and Geneva" (resolution 790 (VIII)). Since 1962, the item has been included in the agenda of the Assembly at its seventeenth, eighteenth, twentieth to twenty-seventh, and twenty-ninth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 1851 (XVII), 1987 (XVIII), 2116 (XX), 2239 (XXI), 2361 (XXII), 2478 (XXIII), 2609 (XXIV), 2693 (XXV), 2834 (XXVI), 2960 (XXVII), 3350 (XXIX), 3351 (XXIX), 3491 (XXX), 3529 (XXX), 31/140, 32/71, 32/72, 33/55, 34/50, 35/10, 36/117, 37/14, 38/32 C, 39/68 C, 40/243, 41/177, 42/207, 43/222, 44/196 and 45/238, decision 45/451 and resolutions 46/190, 47/202, 48/222, 49/221, 50/206, 51/211 and 52/214).

(iii) Fellowships in the United Nations system (A/53/154) and the comments of the Secretary-General and ACC (A/53/154/Add.1);

(iv) More coherence for enhanced oversight in the United Nations system (A/53/171) and the comments of ACC (A/53/171/Add.1);

(v) Its decision to revert to the previous January-December cycle for its programme of work and to adjust its annual report to the same cycle: A/53/180;

(vi) The United Nations University: enhancing its relevance and effectiveness (A/53/392) and the comments of the Secretary-General (A/53/392/Add.1);

(vii) United Nations system common services at Geneva (A/53/787);

(viii) United Nations Office for Project Services (A/53/788) and the comments of the Secretary-General and ACC (A/53/788/Add.1);

(ix) Programme of work of JIU for 1999 and the preliminary listing of potential reports for 2000 and beyond: A/53/841;

(d) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/53/670;

(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/993;

(f) Decision 53/481;

(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.16–18 and 63;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.101.

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences, composed of 22 Member States, whose terms of reference included submitting to the Assembly a pattern of conferences, proposing the annual calendar of conferences in accordance with that pattern, acting on behalf of the Assembly between sessions in dealing with requested changes from the calendar and making recommendations concerning the organization of and requirements for conference services (resolution 3351 (XXIX)).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to retain the Committee on Conferences as a permanent subsidiary organ composed of 21 members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, for a period of three years (resolution 43/222 B) (see also item 17 (g)).

At its fifty-third session,[197] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, invited the Committee on Conferences to consider the question of the participation of observers in the work of the Committee; approved the draft revised calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 1999; requested the Secretary-General to provide all the conference services required as a result of decisions taken by the Assembly at its fifty-third session, taking into account, as necessary, the procedures established by the Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 and 42/211; noted with appreciation that the Secretariat had taken into account the arrangements referred to in paragraph 5 and 6 of section A of Assembly resolution 52/214 and that the two holidays of Id al-Fitr and Id al-Adha, which occurred in 1999 on 18 January and 29 March, respectively, should be observed as official holidays of the United Nations, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure strict implementation of those arrangements when preparing all future draft calendars of conferences and meetings of the Organization; decided that United Nations bodies should be invited to avoid holding meetings on 9 April 1999 and that that arrangement should be taken into account when drafting future calendars of conferences and meetings; expressed concern that the conference facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi were still underutilized, as recorded during the period 1996–1997; requested the Secretary-General, in view of the fact that the United Nations Office at Nairobi had been upgraded to a full-fledged United Nations centre, to explore the possibility of establishing a permanent interpretation service at the centre; also requested the Secretary-General to examine the provision of interpretation services to other locations from permanent interpretation structures based in New York, Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session; requested the Secretary-General to assist all subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Commission on Human Settlements and other intergovernmental bodies and regional and other major groupings in improving their use of the conference facilities at Nairobi; decided to include all necessary resources in the budget for the next biennium to provide interpretation services for meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States upon request by those groupings, on an ad hoc basis, in accordance with established practice; decided, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 8 *(a)* of its resolution 50/206 C, that an oral report

[197] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 117):

(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/53/32 and Corr.1);
(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-eighth session: Supplement No. 16 (A/53/16);
(c) Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/53/21);
(d) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/53/221, A/53/257, A/53/826, A/53/827, A/53/833 and A/53/919 and Add.1 and 2;
(e) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/53/507 and A/53/669;
(f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/744 and Add.1;
(g) Resolutions 53/208 A to E and decision 53/470;
(h) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.10–12, 30, 33, 43, 52 and 53;
(i) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.93 and 97.

could not substitute for a report requested by the General Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the use of remote interpretation and translation would not affect the quality of interpretation and translation and would not in itself lead to a reduction of language posts; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on possible measures to alleviate the excessive vacancy rates in language services at some duty stations and ensure the required quality of conference services Secretariat-wide (resolution 53/208 A). The Assembly, *inter alia*, reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that documentation was available in accordance with the six-week rule for the distribution of documents simultaneously in the six official languages of the General Assembly; requested the Secretariat to carry out a study on the possible relationship between the late issuance of documentation and the low utilization of conference services by some bodies; reaffirmed its decision that, if a report was issued late, the reasons for the delay should be indicated when the report was introduced; decided that if a report was submitted late to the conference services, the reasons for that should be included in a footnote to the document; endorsed the request of the Committee on Conferences to the Secretariat that a report containing detailed data on the reasons for delays in the issuance of documentation and an analysis of the additional costs incurred by document-processing services and of other financial implications of the late submission and issuance of documents be presented to the Committee at its 1999 substantive session; reiterated its request that the Secretary-General direct all departments to include, where appropriate, a summary of the report, consolidated conclusions, recommendations and other proposed actions and relevant background information; reiterated that all documents submitted to legislative organs by the Secretariat and expert bodies for consideration and action should have conclusions and recommendations in bold print; stressed that press releases should reflect accurately the statements of Member States as delivered in their original languages; took measures for limiting documentation and improving the timeliness, quality and accuracy of documents; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to introduce new technologies such as machine-assisted translation and common terminology databases; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the post of reviser is provided in the six official languages in accordance with paragraph 19 of section B of its resolution 52/214 and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session; and also requested the Secretary-General, when preparing budget proposals for conference services, to ensure that all necessary resources were proposed for such services (resolution 53/208 B). In addition, the Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to ensure that all resolutions and decisions, and any annexes thereto, adopted by the principal organs of the United Nations were posted to the optical disk system expeditiously; stressed the need for the continuous development, maintenance and enrichment of United Nations Web sites, with a view to achieving equal treatment of the six official languages on those Web sites; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that the texts of all new public documents, in all six official languages, and information materials of the United Nations were made available through the United Nations Web site daily and were accessible to Member States without delay (resolution 53/208 C). Moreover, on the issue of cost accounting, the Assembly endorsed the view expressed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 10 of its report (A/53/507); and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at the earliest opportunity, taking into account the observations of ACABQ contained in paragraph 10 of its report (resolution 53/208 D). Lastly, the Assembly called upon representatives of Member States to abide by its decision 38/401 and section E of its resolution 52/214 (resolution 53/208 E).

At the same session,[197] the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the provision of interpretation services to meetings of regional and other major

groupings of Member States and on improved utilization of conference facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi; and decided to transmit the report of the Secretary-General on the impact of economy measures on the delivery of mandated conference services to the Advisory Committee for consideration in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001, taking into account the views expressed by Member States (decision 53/470).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences, Supplement No. 32 (A/54/32);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Improved utilization of conference facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi and the establishment of a permanent interpretation service at UNON (resolution 53/208, sect. A), A/54/221;

(ii) Provision of interpretation services to other locations from permanent interpretation structures based in New York, Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi (resolution 53/208, sect. A), A/54/176;

(iii) Provision of interpretation services to meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States (resolution 53/208, sect. A), A/54/208;

(iv) Assistance to bodies to encourage use of conference facilities at Nairobi (resolution 53/208, sect. A);

(v) Measures to alleviate excessive vacancy rates in language services at some duty stations (resolution 53/208, sect. A);

(vi) Provision for the post of reviser in the six official languages (resolution 53/208, sect. B).

126. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations[1]

The regular budget of the United Nations is apportioned among its Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions (see item 17 (b)). This scale, as modified by resolution 3101 (XXVIII) and other resolutions concerning the financing of peacekeeping operations, has also been used to apportion the cost of peacekeeping operations among Member States. The assessment rates used for the regular budget and peacekeeping operations are also used for apportioning the costs of the international tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia.

At its fifty-third session,[198] the General Assembly took note of the decision of the Committee on Contributions to continue its consideration of the elements of the methodology for the scale of assessments for the regular budget of the Organization at its fifty-ninth session and to make a consolidated set of recommendations to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session

[198] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 118):
(a) Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplement No. 11 (A/53/11 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1);
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/464 and Add.1–5;
(c) Resolutions 53/36 A to E and decisions 53/406 A to C;
(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.4, 5, 9, 12–15, 29, 44, 52 and 53;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.32, 72, 93 and 97.

(resolution 53/36 B). The Assembly requested the Committee, at its fifty-ninth session, to consider and make recommendations to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the possibilities for tightening the application of Article 19 of the Charter; also requested the Committee to review the procedural aspects of the consideration of requests for exemption under Article 19, in particular modalities for dealing with such requests received when the Committee is not in session and to make recommendations to the Assembly in that respect before the end of its fifty-third session; and further requested the Committee to consider further and to make recommendations, as appropriate, on the issues raised in paragraph 28 of its report (A/53/11), including measures to encourage the timely, full and unconditional payment of assessed contributions, pursuant to its general mandate under paragraph 3 of resolution 14 A (I) (resolution 53/36 C). The Assembly also requested the Committee to consider further the view expressed in paragraph 99 of its report (A/53/11), taking into account the actual participation of as well as the benefits enjoyed by non-member States in United Nations activities (resolution 53/36 E).

Document: Report of the Committee on Contributions, Supplement No. 11 (A/54/11).

127. United Nations common system[1]

The General Assembly, by its resolution 3042 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, decided in principle to establish an international civil service commission for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system. By its resolution 3357 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974, the General Assembly approved the statute of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC). The United Nations common system comprises 13 organizations which have accepted the Commission's statute and which participate in the United Nations common system of salaries and allowances. Other organizations have not formally accepted the statute but fully participate in the Commission's work and/or apply the common system of salaries, allowances and benefits. Under its statute, the Commission is required to submit an annual report to the General Assembly, which is also to be transmitted to the governing organs of the other organizations of the common system, through their executive heads.

The Commission's annual report for 1999 (A/54/30) will respond to a number of requests from the General Assembly at its forty-eighth to fifty-third sessions,[199] including detailed reports on the substantive issues listed below. In addition, the report will also cover issues which the Commission routinely apprises the Assembly of under a standing mandate.

[199] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 120):
(a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/53/30 and Corr.1);
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/53/688 and A/C.5/53/27;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/754;
(d) Resolution 53/209;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.18, 19, 21, 23 and 45;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.93.

Subject	*General Assembly resolution*
Post adjustment matters, including, *inter alia*, the issue of the post adjustment at Geneva	48/224, 50/208, 51/216, 52/216, 53/209
Review of the basis for the dependent children's allowance for the General Service and other locally recruited categories of staff	52/216
Human resources framework	51/216, 52/216, 53/209
Standards of conduct for the international civil service	52/252

128. Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services[3]

The Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) was established by the General Assembly in resolution 48/218 B of 29 July 1994 at its resumed forty-eighth session, under the authority of the Secretary-General, with a view to strengthening the executive capabilities of the Secretary-General. The purpose of OIOS is to assist the Secretary-General in fulfilling his internal oversight responsibilities in respect of the resources and staff of the Organization by means of: (a) monitoring; (b) internal audit; (c) inspection and evaluation; and (d) investigation of reports of violations of United Nations regulations, rules and pertinent administrative issuances. The Assembly indicated that the Office should submit to the Secretary-General, for transmittal to the Assembly as submitted by the Office, together with any separate comments he might deem appropriate, reports providing insight into the effective utilization and management of resources and the protection of assets as well as an analytical and summary report on its activities for the year; and that the Board of Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit should be provided with copies of all final reports produced by the Office as well as the comments of the Secretary-General on them, and that those bodies should provide the Assembly with their comments as appropriate; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services" (resolution 48/218 B).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the reports of the Office at its forty-ninth through fifty-first sessions under the above-mentioned and other relevant agenda items (resolutions 49/228, 50/214, 50/239, 51/214, 51/215, 51/221 B, 51/231, 51/235, 52/1, 52/8 B and C, 52/190, 52/226 A and B, 52/227 and 52/241, and decisions 51/458 A and B and 51/468).

During the main part of its fifty-third session,[200] the General Assembly continued its review of the activities of OIOS under agenda item 144 and other relevant agenda items and deferred further consideration to its resumed fifty-third session (decision 53/458).

At its fifty-third session in March 1999, the General Assembly considered under agenda item 114, entitled "Programme planning", the Secretary-General's report on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1996–1997 and the in-depth evaluations of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the triennial review of the implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the start-up phase of the evaluation of peacekeeping operations (resolution 53/207). Also at its fifty-third session in March 1999, the General Assembly continued consideration of OIOS thematic reports.

At its fifty-third session in April 1999, the General Assembly decided to resume its consideration of agenda item 145, entitled "Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/218 B", at the second part of its resumed fifty-third session (decision 53/471 A).

At its fifty-third session in June 1999, the Assembly deferred consideration of the item to the main part of its fifty-fourth session (decision 53/471 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1998–1999 (resolution 48/218 B) (also relates to item 121);

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services:

(i) Annual report of OIOS for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 (resolution 48/218 B);

(ii) Audit and investigation of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (resolution 48/218 B), A/54/120 (also relates to item 143);

(iii) Review of common services in the United Nations (resolution 48/218 B), A/54/157 (also relates to item 119);

[200] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 144):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: Enhancing the internal oversight mechanisms in operational funds and programmes (A/51/801);

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services:

(i) Review of the procurement of Lysol brand disinfectant by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/52/887);

(ii) Inquiry into allegations of insufficient use of expertise in procurement planning of aviation services in peacekeeping missions (A/52/1010);

(iii) Audit of the commercial insurance programmes (A/52/1020);

(iv) Strengthening the role of evaluation findings in programme design, delivery and policy directives (A/53/90);

(v) Annual report of OIOS for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998 (A/53/428);

(vi) Audit of the United Nations health insurance programme (A/53/467);

(vii) Audit of the employment of retirees (A/53/642);

(viii) Investigation into allegations of theft of funds by a staff member of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/53/811);

(ix) Increase in costs of the Integrated Management Information System development contract (A/53/829);

(x) Review of procurement-related arbitration cases (A/53/843).

(iv) Investigation into the award of a fresh rations contract in a United Nations peacekeeping mission (resolution 48/218 B), A/54/169 (also relates to item 119);

(v) Inspection of programme management in the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (resolution 48/218 B) (also relates to item 119);

(vi) Audit of the management of supply and service contracts in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (resolution 48/218 B) (also relates to item 119);

(vii) Management audit of ECA and ESCAP conference centres (resolution 48/218 B) (also relates to item 119);

(viii) Investigation into allegations concerning the electronic commerce project of UNCTAD (resolution 48/218 B) (also relates to item 119);

(ix) Investigation into the $6.9 million procurement of quartering area goods in the United Nations Angola Verification Mission III (resolution 48/218 B) (also relates to item 130);

(x) Audit of the liquidation of peacekeeping missions (resolution 48/218 B) (also relates to item 152).

129. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East[2]

(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

In its decision 53/458 of 18 December 1998, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-third session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

130. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission and the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola[3]

In its decision 53/458 of 18 December 1998, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-third session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

131. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991)[2]

(a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

(b) Other activities

In its decision 53/458 of 18 December 1998, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-third session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

132. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara[3]

In its decision 53/458 of 18 December 1998, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-third session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

133. Financing and liquidation of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia[2]

In its decision 53/458 of 18 December 1998, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-third session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

134. Financing of the United Nations Protection Force, the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters[2]

In its decision 53/458 of 18 December 1998, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-third session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

135. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II[2]

In its decision 53/458 of 18 December 1998, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-third session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

136. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique[2]

In its decision 53/458 of 18 December 1998, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-third session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

137. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus[2]

In its decision 53/458 of 18 December 1998, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-third session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

138. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia[2]

In its decision 53/458 of 18 December 1998, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-third session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

139. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti[2]

In its decision 53/458 of 18 December 1998, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-third session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

140. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia[2]

In its decision 53/458 of 18 December 1998, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-third session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

141. Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda[2]

In its decision 53/458 of 18 December 1998, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-third session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

142. Financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan[3]

In its decision 53/458 of 18 December 1998, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-third session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

143. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991[1]

In its decision 53/458 of 18 December 1998, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-third session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

144. Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994[1]

In its decision 53/458 of 18 December 1998, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-third session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

145. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina[2]

In its decision 53/458 of 18 December 1998, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-third session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

146. Financing of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium and the Civilian Police Support Group[2]

In its decision 53/458 of 18 December 1998, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-third session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

147. Financing of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force[3]

In its decision 53/458 of 18 December 1998, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-third session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

148. Financing of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti, the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti, and the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti[2]

In its decision 53/458 of 18 December 1998, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-third session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

149. Financing of the Military Observer Group of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala[2]

In its decision 53/458 of 18 December 1998, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-third session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

150. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic[2]

In its decision 53/458 of 18 December 1998, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-third session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

151. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone[3]

In its decision 53/458 of 18 December 1998, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-third session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

152. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations[1]

(a) Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1989, pursuant to Assembly decision 43/455, and was also considered at the forty-fifth to forty-ninth, fifty-first and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 44/192, 45/258, 47/218, 48/227, 49/233 A and B, 49/249 A and B, 51/218 and 52/248, and decision 46/480).

Support account for peacekeeping operations

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly approved the establishment, effective 1 January 1990, of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the purpose of meeting the needs of departments and offices at Headquarters providing direct support to peacekeeping operations (resolution 45/258, para. 9). It became operational on 1 May 1990 by the incorporation of resources relating to the overload posts that were funded from the separate budgets of the then existing five peacekeeping operations financed at the time outside the scope of the regular budget: the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) and the United Nations Observer Group for Central America (ONUCA).

For the reasons explained in his report of 29 February 1996 (A/50/876, para. 18), the Secretary-General proposed that the support account funding methodology be changed so that the General Assembly would appropriate the Headquarters backstopping requirements for the 12-month fiscal period ending 30 June of the following year and that Member States would be assessed on the same scale as that used for peacekeeping assessments (ibid., para. 30). The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended approval of the Secretary-General's proposal and stated that the requirements would be prorated among the individual peacekeeping operations rather than appropriated and assessed separately. At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly approved, on a provisional basis and for the period 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, the proposals of the Secretary-General with regard to the proposed support account funding mechanism as amended by the Advisory Committee (resolution 50/221 B).

At its fifty-third session in June 1999,[201] the General Assembly decided to maintain for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 the funding mechanism for the support account used in the current period, from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 199, as provisionally approved in its resolution 50/221 B; approved 400 support account-funded temporary posts for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000; regretted that a comprehensive review of a rapidly deployable mission headquarters, as requested in its resolution 53/12, had not been carried out, and requested the Secretary-General to make the comprehensive review available before the report on the support account for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 was submitted; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary military and civilian police expertise in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations was maintained; endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee that the six additional posts for the rapidly deployable mission headquarters should be accommodated through redeployment within the existing support account establishment throughout the Secretariat; decided to monitor closely the functions and activities to be performed by the rapidly deployable mission headquarters, in particular its functions related to other structures in the Secretariat, and to revert to the issue in the context of future reports of the Secretary-General on the support account; approved the support account post and non-post requirements for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 in the amount of $34,887,100; decided to apply the unencumbered balance of $3,865,800 for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998 to the resources required for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 and to appropriate the balance of $31,021,300, to be prorated among the individual active peacekeeping operation budgets, to meet the financing requirements of the support account for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000; and decided to delete paragraph 24 of the report of the Secretary-General on the support account for peacekeeping operations and requested the issuance of a corrigendum to that effect (resolution 53/12 B).

Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy

At its fifty-third session in June 1999,[201] the General Assembly concurred with the observations of the Advisory Committee on the cost-benefit analysis; urged the International Civil Service Commission to finalize its work on the review of the rate of post adjustment for the Logistics Base and report thereon before the end of the fifty-fourth session of the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General, in the context of the next budget submission, to indicate clearly, as recommended by the Advisory Committee, the resources required for the Logistics Base to perform its basic functions; encouraged the Secretary-General to take additional steps with a view to wider use of the Logistics Base by the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, taking into account the observations of the Advisory Committee on the possibility of expanding the use of the Base to other agencies and programmes of the United Nations and that the long-term future of the Base would depend not only on the future level of peacekeeping operations, but also on the extent to which the Base could be used to manage other assets of the United Nations, the specialized

[201] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 143 (a)):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/837 and Corr.1, A/53/465, A/53/776, A/53/815, A/53/854 and Add.1, A/53/912, A/C.5/53/16 and A/C.5/53/51 and A/C.5/53/58;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/53/843, A/C.5/53/16, A/C.5/53/17 and Corr.1, A/C.5/53/50, A/C.5/53/51, A/C.5/53/58, A/C.5/53/60 and A/C.5/53/62 and Corr.1;
(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/52/892, A/53/418, A/53/895 and Add.8, A/53/901, A/53/944 and Corr.1 and A/53/961;
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/522 and Add.1–3;
(e) Resolutions 53/12 A and B, 53/236 and 53/237, and decisions 53/461 A to C, 53/479 and 53/480;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.3, 5, 10, 52, 55, 56 and 61–63;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.43, 93, 97 and 101.

agencies, funds and programmes, as well as the extent to which its potential for training and communications services was increased; approved the cost estimates for the Logistics Base amounting to $7,456,500 for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, and also decided to appropriate and prorate the balance of $6,082,900 among the individual active peacekeeping operation budgets to meet the financing requirements of the Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000; authorized the Secretary-General to provide for a civilian establishment consisting of 10 Professional, 10 Field Service and 83 locally recruited staff; and decided to consider the question of the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi during its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/236).

Report of the Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

At its fifty-third session in June 1999,[201] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to conduct a review, in consultation with Member States, through established mechanisms of the practice of returning old and obsolete contingent-owned equipment to troop-contributing countries, as recommended by the Advisory Committee; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his next report on the support account information on the implications of the implementation of a review of the need to continue the suspension of regulations 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations as recommended by the Advisory Committee (resolution 53/237).

Peacekeeping Reserve Fund

At its fifty-third session in June 1999,[201] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund and the related report of the Advisory Committee and concurred with the recommendations and observations of the Advisory Committee thereon (decision 53/479).

Death and disability benefits

At its fifty-third session in June 1999,[201] the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General on the death and disability benefits (A/C.5/53/58) and on the progress made in clearing the backlog of claims for incidents (decision 53/461 C).

Reform procedures for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment

At its fifty-third session in June 1999,[201] the General Assembly decided to request the Secretary-General to convene the Phase V Working Group in accordance with its resolution 49/233 A; and also decided to continue its consideration of the question of reform procedures for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment at its fifty-fourth session (decision 53/480).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the support account for peacekeeping operations (resolution 53/12);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

(b) Relocation of Ukraine to the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232

At its resumed fiftieth session in April 1996, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, decided, as an ad hoc arrangement: (a) to note the voluntary decision made by the Government of Greece and to place Greece among the Member States referred to in paragraph 3 (b) of resolution 43/232; and (b) to begin the transition of Ukraine to the Group of Member States referred to in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 43/232, on the understanding that the reduction in the United States dollar amounts to be assessed on Ukraine beginning on 1 July 1996 should be equal to the additional United States dollar amounts assessed on Greece in accordance with paragraph 2 (a) of the resolution (resolution 50/224).

At its resumed fifty-second session in March 1998,[202] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Assembly resolutions 49/249 A and B and 50/224 (decision 52/473). In line with the approach outlined in the Secretary-General's report, the peacekeeping assessment rate for Ukraine has, since 1999, been reduced to the level applicable to Member States referred to in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 43/232, that is, 20 per cent of its regular budget assessment rate.

No advance documentation is expected.

153. Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property

At its forty-sixth session, in 1991, the General Assembly, noting that the International Law Commission had completed the second reading of the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and recognizing the desirability of the conclusion of a convention on the subject, decided to establish an open-ended Working Group of the Sixth Committee to examine: (a) issues of substance arising out of the draft articles, in order to facilitate a successful conclusion of a convention through the promotion of general agreement; and (b) the question of the convening of an international conference, to be held in 1994 or subsequently, to conclude a convention on the subject (resolution 46/55).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions (decisions 47/414 and 48/413).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*: (a) accepted the recommendation of the International Law Commission that an international conference of plenipotentiaries be convened to consider the articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and to conclude a convention on the subject; and (b) invited States to submit to the Secretary-General their comments on the conclusions of the chairman of the informal consultations held pursuant to its decision 48/413, and on the reports of the Working Group established under its resolution 46/55 and reconvened pursuant to its decision 47/414 (resolution 49/61).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-second session (resolution 52/151).

[202] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 142 (a)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/52/38;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/52/453/Add.2;
(c) Decision 52/473;
(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/52/SR.54 and 58;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.82.

At its fifty-third session,[203] the General Assembly decided to establish at its fifty-fourth session an open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee, open also to participation by States members of the specialized agencies, to consider outstanding substantive issues related to the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property adopted by the International Law Commission, taking into account the recent developments of State practice and legislation and any other factors related to that issue since the adoption of the draft articles, as well as the comments submitted by States in accordance with resolutions 49/61 and 52/151, and to consider whether there were any issues identified by the working group upon which it would be useful to seek further comments and recommendations of the Commission; and invited the International Law Commission to present any preliminary comments it might have regarding outstanding substantive issues related to the draft articles by 31 August 1999, in the light of the results of the informal consultations held pursuant to General Assembly decision 48/413 and taking into account the recent developments of State practice and other factors related to that issue since the adoption of the draft articles, in order to facilitate the task of the working group (resolution 53/98).

Document: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-first session, Supplement No. 10 (A/54/10).

154. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2099 (XX)). Its continuation was subsequently authorized by the Assembly at its annual sessions until its twenty-sixth session, and thereafter biennially (resolutions 2204 (XXI), 2313 (XXII), 2464 (XXIII), 2550 (XXIV), 2698 (XXV), 2838 (XXVI), 3106 (XXVIII), 3502 (XXX), 32/146, 34/144, 36/108, 38/129, 40/66, 42/148, 44/28, 46/50, 48/29, 50/43 and 52/152).

In the performance of the functions entrusted to him by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General is assisted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, the members of which are appointed by the Assembly.

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly appointed the following 25 Member States as members of the Advisory Committee for a period of four years, beginning on 1 January 1996 and ending on 31 December 1999: Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Uruguay (resolution 50/43).

[203] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 148):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/274 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/53/629;
(c) Resolution 53/98;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/53/SR.23 and 35;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.83.

At its fifty-second session,[204] the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1998 and 1999 the activities specified in his report, including the provision of: (a) a number of fellowships in both 1998 and 1999, to be awarded at the request of Governments of developing countries; (b) a minimum of one scholarship in both 1998 and 1999 under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, subject to the availability of new voluntary contributions made specifically to the fellowship fund; and (c) subject to the overall resources for the Programme, assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country, who would be invited to possible regional courses to be organized in 1998 and 1999; approved the establishment of the United Nations Audiovisual Library in International Law; requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States and interested organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1998 and 1999 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years (resolution 52/152).

At the fifty-fourth session, the appointment of new members to the Advisory Committee will be made for the period 1 January 2000 to 31 December 2003.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/152).

155. United Nations Decade of International Law

(a) United Nations Decade of International Law

(b) Outcome of the action dedicated to the 1999 centennial of the first International Peace Conference

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1989, at the request of Zimbabwe as the then chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. At that session, the Assembly declared the period 1990–1999 as the United Nations Decade of International Law; considered that the main purposes of the Decade should be, *inter alia*: (a) to promote acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law; (b) to promote means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including resort to and full respect for the International Court of Justice; (c) to encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification; and (d) to encourage the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law (resolution 44/23).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-fifth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 45/40, 46/53, 47/32, 48/30, 49/50, 50/44, 51/157 to 51/159 and 52/153 to 52/155). At its forty-fifth, forty-seventh, forty-ninth and fifty-first sessions, the Assembly adopted the programmes for the activities to be commenced during the first term (1990–1992), the second term (1993–1994), the third term (1995–1996) and the final term (1997–1999) of the Decade (resolutions 45/40, 47/32, 49/50 and 51/157).

[204] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 145):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/524;
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/52/646;
(c) Resolution 52/152;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/52/SR.31 and 32;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.72.

At its fifty-third session,[205] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, invited all States and international organizations and institutions referred to in the programme to provide, update or supplement information on activities they had undertaken to the Secretary-General for inclusion in the report requested in paragraph 8 of resolution 51/157; authorized the Secretary-General to deposit, on behalf of the United Nations, an act of formal confirmation of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations; encouraged States to consider ratifying or acceding to the above Convention and international organizations that had signed the Convention to deposit an act of formal confirmation of the Convention, and other international organizations entitled to do so to accede to it at an early date; encouraged States parties and international organizations or agencies, including depositaries, to provide, where available, a copy of the text of any treaty in electronic format and to consider providing, where available, translations in English or French or both, as might be needed, for the purpose of assisting with the timely publication of the United Nations *Treaty Series*; encouraged the Secretary-General to continue developing a policy of providing Internet access to the United Nations *Treaty Series* and the *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, bearing in mind the needs of States, in particular developing countries, in recovering the costs thereof, requesting him to report on that issue at the fifty-fourth session of the Assembly, as well as to ensure that hard copies of those two publications should continue to be distributed to permanent missions free of charge; also requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance, including translation services, to implement the plan to eliminate the historical backlog in the publication of the United Nations *Treaty Series* within the next biennium; and decided to convene a one-day plenary meeting on 17 November 1999 to mark the end of the Decade (resolution 53/100).

At the same session, the General Assembly, in its resolution entitled "Action dedicated to the 1999 centennial of the first International Peace Conference and to the closing of the United Nations Decade of International Law", *inter alia*, welcomed the progress made in the realization of the programme of action dedicated to the centennial, presented by the Governments of the Netherlands and the Russian Federation; encouraged: (a) the above-mentioned Governments to continue with the implementation of the programme of action and to prepare reports on the outcome of the centennial celebrations for submission to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, with a view to their consideration at the closing of the United Nations Decade of International Law; (b) all States to participate in the activities set out in the programme of action, to initiate such activities and to coordinate their efforts in that respect; and (c) all States to ensure universal participation in such activities, with special consideration for the participation of representatives of the least developed countries; and encouraged the competent United Nations organs, programmes and specialized agencies, and the Secretariat, within their respective competencies, as well as other international organizations, non-governmental organizations, groups and individuals, to continue to contribute to the discussions on the themes of the commemoration of the centennial of the first International Peace Conference on the basis of the preliminary reports and to consider participating in the activities envisaged in the programme of action; invited the Secretary-General to consider any activities to promote the outcome of the United Nations Decade

[205] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 149):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/332 and Add.1;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/53/492 and A/53/525;
(c) Note by the Secretariat: A/C.6/53/11;
(d) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/53/630;
(e) Resolutions 53/99 to 53/101;
(f) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/53/SR.29 and 31–33;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.83.

of International Law; and decided to consider in the plenary meeting at its fifty-fourth session dedicated to the closing of the Decade the outcome of the action dedicated to the 1999 centennial of the first International Peace Conference and to the closing of the Decade (resolution 53/99).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly, in its resolution entitled "Principles and guidelines for international negotiations", *inter alia*, reaffirmed the principles of international law which were of relevance to international negotiations, set out in the resolution; affirmed the importance of conducting negotiations in accordance with international law in a manner compatible with and conducive to the achievement of the stated objective of negotiations and in line with the guidelines set out in the resolution; and recognized that the above elements could offer a general, non-exhaustive frame of reference for negotiations (resolution 53/101).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 51/157 and 53/100);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report by the Governments of the Netherlands and the Russian Federation on the Hague centennial celebration (resolution 53/99).

156. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-first session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 *a*, of the Charter. The object of the Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission concerns itself primarily with public international law, but it is not precluded from entering the field of private international law (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), was subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39). The Commission consists of 34 members elected for a term of five years. The last election took place at the fifty-first session (decision 51/309).

At its fifty-third session,[206] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, drew the attention of Governments to the importance for the International Law Commission of having their views on all the specific issues identified in chapter III of its report, and invited them to submit comments and observations in writing by 1 January 2000 on the draft articles on international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law (prevention of transboundary damage from hazardous activities); recommended that the Commission should continue its work on the topics in its current programme; requested the Commission, while continuing its work on the prevention aspect of the topic "International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not

[206] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 150):
(a) Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fiftieth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/53/10 and Corr.1);
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/53/631;
(c) Resolution 53/102;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/53/SR.13–22, 32 and 34;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.83.

prohibited by international law", to examine other issues arising out of the topic; invited Governments to submit the most relevant national legislation, decisions of domestic courts and State practice relevant to the topic "Diplomatic protection"; took note of the consideration by the Commission of its long-term programme of work; encouraged the Commission to proceed with the selection of new topics for its next quinquennium; and recommended that the debate on the report of the Commission at the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly commence on 25 October 1999 (resolution 53/102).

Document: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-first session, Supplement No. 10 (A/54/10).

157. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-second session

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade (resolution 2205 (XXI)). It began its work in 1968. The Commission originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world. At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)).

At its fifty-third session,[207] the General Assembly commended the Commission for holding a special commemorative "New York Convention Day" in order to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards and a Uniform Commercial Law Information Colloquium; appealed to Governments that had not yet done so to reply to the questionnaire circulated by the Secretariat in relation to the legal regime governing the recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards; invited States to nominate persons to work with the private foundation established to encourage assistance to the Commission from the private sector; reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law to coordinate legal activities in that field; also reaffirmed the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and technical assistance in the field of international trade law; expressed the desirability for increased efforts by the Commission, in sponsoring seminars and symposia, to provide such training and technical assistance, and expressed its appreciation to the Commission for organizing seminars and briefing missions in a number of countries and to the Governments whose contributions made it possible for the seminars and briefing missions to take place, and appealed to Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Trust Fund for Symposia and, where appropriate, to the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries, and in the award of fellowships to candidates from developing

[207] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 151):
(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-first session: Supplement No. 17 (A/53/17);
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/53/632;
(c) Resolution 53/103;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/53/SR.3, 4 and 26;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.83.

countries to enable them to participate in such seminars and symposia; appealed to the United Nations Development Programme and other bodies responsible for development assistance, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as well as to Governments in their bilateral aid programmes, to support the training and technical assistance programme of the Commission and to cooperate and coordinate their activities with those of the Commission; appealed to Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals, in order to ensure full participation by all Member States in the sessions of the Commission and its working groups, to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund for travel assistance to developing countries that are members of the Commission, at their request and in consultation with the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to ensure the effective implementation of the programme of the Commission; stressed the importance of bringing into effect the conventions emanating from the work of the Commission for the global unification and harmonization of international trade law, and to that end urged States that had not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to those conventions (resolution 53/103).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-second session, Supplement No. 17 (A/54/17);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board on the report of the Commission on the work of its thirty-second session (resolution 2205 (XXI)).

158. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country[1]

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). The Committee, pending the appointment of one more member, is currently composed of the following 18 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its fifty-third session,[208] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 50 of its report; endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that its membership be increased by four members, including one each from African, Asian, Latin American and Caribbean and Eastern European States, to be chosen by the President of the General Assembly in accordance with resolution 2819 (XXVI), in consultation with the regional groups; considered that the maintenance of appropriate conditions for the normal work of the delegations and the missions accredited to the United Nations was in the interest of the United Nations and all Member States, and requested the host country to continue to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions; requested the host country to continue to take steps to resolve the problem relating to the

[208] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 152):
(a) Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/53/26);
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/53/633;
(c) Resolution 53/104 and decision 53/322;
(d) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/53/SR.33;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.83 and 94.

parking of diplomatic vehicles in a fair, balanced and non-discriminatory way, with a view to responding to the growing needs of the diplomatic community, and to continue to consult with the Committee on that important issue; and welcomed the efforts of the Committee aimed at identifying affordable health-care programmes for the diplomatic community (resolution 53/104).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by the President of the Assembly — in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 53/104 and bearing in mind that the appointment of one more member was pending — of Cuba, Hungary and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as members of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (decision 53/322).

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, Supplement No. 26 (A/54/26).

159. Establishment of an international criminal court

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly, noting that the International Law Commission had adopted a draft statute for an international criminal court and recommended that an international conference of plenipotentiaries be convened to conclude a convention on the establishment of such a court, established an ad hoc committee to review the draft statute and consider arrangements for the convening of the conference (resolution 49/53).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly established the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (resolution 50/46). The Assembly reaffirmed the mandate of the Preparatory Committee at its fifty-first session and decided that a diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries should be held in 1998, with a view to finalizing and adopting a convention (resolution 51/207). The Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-second session (resolution 52/160).

At its fifty-third session,[209] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressing satisfaction at the adoption, by the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court held in Rome in 1998, of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, taking note of the Final Act of the Conference, and noting that the Conference had decided to establish a Preparatory Commission for the Court, called upon all States to consider signing and ratifying the Rome Statute; requested the Secretary-General to convene the Preparatory Commission, in accordance with resolution F adopted by the Conference, from 16 to 26 February, 26 July to 13 August and 29 November to 17 December 1999, to carry out the mandate of that resolution and, in that connection, to discuss ways to enhance the effectiveness and acceptance of the Court; requested the Secretary-General to take steps to expand the mandate of the trust funds established pursuant to resolutions 51/207 and 52/160 for voluntary contributions towards meeting the cost of participation in the work of the Preparatory Commission of the least developed countries and of developing countries, respectively; and also requested him to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/105).

[209] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 153):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/53/387;
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/53/634;
(c) Resolution 53/105;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/53/SR.9–12 and 35;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.83.

The Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court met at United Nations Headquarters from 16 to 26 February 1999. It will meet again from 26 July to 13 August and from 29 November to 17 December 1999.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/105).

160. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations to consider, *inter alia*, any specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes as well as other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States", was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee together with the item on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations. At that session, the Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has reconvened the Special Committee every year and considered its successive reports (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170, 44/37, 45/44, 46/58, 47/38, 48/36, 49/58, 50/52, 51/209 and 52/161).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly decided that the Committee should henceforth be open to all States Members of the United Nations and that it would continue to operate on the basis of the practice of consensus (resolution 50/52).

At its fifty-third session,[210] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Special Committee, at its session in 1999 (a) to continue its consideration of all proposals concerning

[210] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 154):
- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/53/33);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/53/312, A/53/326 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and A/53/386;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/53/635;
- (d) Resolutions 53/106 and 53/107;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/53/SR.5–8, 13, 16, 17, 28, 32 and 34;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.83.

the question of the maintenance of international peace and security and, in that context, to consider other proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security already submitted or which might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 1999; (b) to continue to consider on a priority basis the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions; (c) to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and its consideration of proposals relating to the question; and (d) to continue to consider proposals concerning the Trusteeship Council; (e) to continue to consider, taking into account the comments presented by the International Court of Justice and States pursuant to resolution 52/161, practical ways and means of strengthening the Court, while respecting its authority and independence; requested the Secretary-General to continue to undertake efforts to identify resources to prepare supplements to the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* and, in particular, to complete the work required to issue the two remaining volumes of Supplement No. 5 to the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and to submit a progress report on the matter to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session; invited the Special Committee at its session in 1999 to continue to identify new subjects for consideration in its future work, to discuss how to offer its assistance to the working groups of the General Assembly in that field and, in that regard, to consider ways and means of improving coordination between the Special Committee and other working groups dealing with the reform of the Organization, including the role of the Chairperson of the Special Committee for that purpose, and to continue considering ways and means of improving its working methods; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/106).

At the same session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, renewed its invitation to the Security Council to consider the establishment of further mechanisms or procedures, as appropriate, for consultations as early as possible under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations with third States which are or may be confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of preventive or enforcement measures imposed by the Council under Chapter VII of the Charter, welcomed the further measures taken by the Council aimed at increasing the effectiveness and transparency of the sanctions committees, invited the Council to implement those measures and strongly recommended that it continue its efforts to enhance further the functioning of those committees, to streamline their working procedures and to facilitate access to them by representatives of States referred to above; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the competent units within the Secretariat develop the adequate capacity and appropriate modalities, technical procedures and guidelines to continue to collate and coordinate information about international assistance available to third States, to continue developing a possible methodology for assessing the adverse consequences actually incurred by third States and to initiate action to explore innovative and practical measures of assistance to such States; and to seek the views of States, the organizations of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and other international organizations regarding the report of the ad hoc expert group meeting on developing a methodology for assessing the consequences incurred by third States as a result of preventive or enforcement measures and on exploring innovative and practical measures of international assistance to the affected third States; decided to transmit the report of the ad hoc expert group meeting to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1999; invited the organizations of the United Nations system, international financial institutions, other international organizations, regional organizations and Member States to address more specifically and directly, where appropriate, special economic problems of third States affected by sanctions, and, for that purpose, to consider improving procedures for consultations to maintain a constructive dialogue with such States;

requested the Special Committee, at its session in 1999, to continue to consider on a priority basis the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to affected third States; decided to continue to consider within the Sixth Committee, or if necessary within a working group of the Committee, at the fifty-fourth session of the Assembly, further progress in the elaboration of effective measures aimed at the implementation of provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by sanctions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/107).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 12 to 23 April 1999.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 33 (A/54/33);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 53/106 and 53/107).

161. Measures to eliminate international terrorism[1]

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members.

The Ad Hoc Committee met at United Nations Headquarters in 1973, 1977 and 1979 and reported to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth, thirty-second and thirty-fourth sessions.

Between 1979 and 1998, the General Assembly adopted eleven resolutions and one decision under this item, namely, resolutions 34/145, 36/109, 40/61, 42/159, 44/29, 46/51, 49/60, 50/53, 51/210, 52/164 and 52/165; and decision 48/411.

At its fifty-third session,[211] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, decided to address at its fifty-fourth session the question of convening a high-level conference in 2000 under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations; decided also that the Ad Hoc Committee established by resolution 51/210 should continue to elaborate a draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism with a view to completing the instrument, should elaborate a draft international convention for the suppression of terrorist financing to supplement related existing international instruments, and subsequently should address means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism, including considering, on a priority basis, the elaboration of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism; decided further that the Ad Hoc Committee should meet from 15 to 26 March 1999, devoting appropriate time to the consideration of the outstanding issues relating to the elaboration of a draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, and that it should

[211] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 155);
(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996: Supplement No. 37 (A/53/37);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/314 and Corr.2 and Add.1;
(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/53/636;
(d) Resolution 53/108;
(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/53/SR.2, 25–28 and 35;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.83.

initiate the elaboration of a draft international convention for the suppression of terrorist financing, and recommended that the work continue during the fifty-fourth session of the Assembly from 27 September to 8 October 1999, within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee, and that the Ad Hoc Committee be convened in 2000 to continue its work; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on progress made in the implementation of its mandate (resolution 53/108).

The Ad Hoc Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 15 to 26 March 1999.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee Established by General Assembly Resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 on its fourth session, Supplement No. 37 (A/54/37);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/53).

162. Review of the Statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly amended article 13 of the Statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, with effect from 1 January 1998, to enable the Tribunal to exercise its competence in respect of the staff of the Registry of the International Court of Justice; and noted that it was convinced of the desirability of reviewing more generally the provisions of the Statute of the Tribunal at an early date (resolution 52/166).

At its fifty-third session,[212] the General Assembly, desiring to review the provisions of the Statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, and mindful of the comments made by States in that regard at its fifty-third session, decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session (decision 53/430).

No advance documentation is expected.

163. Observer status for the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in the General Assembly

By a letter dated 26 October 1998 (A/53/234), the Dominican Republic requested the inclusion of the above item in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly as an additional item.

At its fifty-third session,[213] the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-fourth session (decision 53/402).

No advance documentation is expected.

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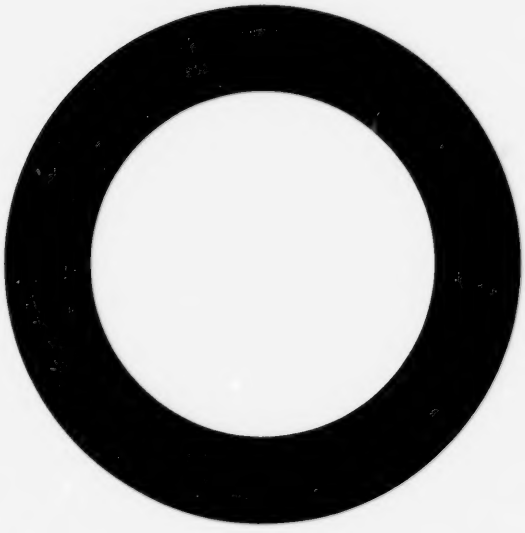
[212] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 156):
(a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/53/637;
(b) Decision 53/430;
(c) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/53/SR.24, 26 and 31;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.83.

[213] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 8):
(a) Letter dated 26 October 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General: A/53/234;
(b) Decision 53/402;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.80.



Annex I

Presidents of the General Assembly

	Year	*Name*	*Country*
Regular sessions			
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948[a]	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950[a]	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Sixth	1951[a]	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952[a]	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953[a]	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956[a]	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958[a]	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960[a]	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961[a]	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964[a]	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967[a]	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973[a]	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974[a]	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg

[a] The session ended during the following year.

	Year	Name	Country
Regular sessions (continued)			
Thirty-first	1976[a]	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978[b]	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia
Thirty-fourth	1979	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Forty-second	1987	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-third	1988	Mr. Dante Caputo	Argentina
Forty-fourth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fifth	1990	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta
Forty-sixth	1991	Mr. Samir Shihabi	Saudi Arabia
Forty-seventh	1992	Mr. Stoyan Ganev	Bulgaria
Forty-eighth	1993	Mr. Samuel Insanally	Guyana
Forty-ninth	1994	Mr. Amara Essy	Côte d'Ivoire
Fiftieth	1995	Mr. Diogo Freitas do Amaral	Portugal
Fifty-first	1996	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Fifty-second	1997	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Fifty-third	1998	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
Special sessions			
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia

[b] Since the thirty-third session, the session has ended during the following year.

	Year	Name	Country
Special sessions (continued)			
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eleventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Twelfth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirteenth	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Fourteenth	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Fifteenth	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Sixteenth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Eighteenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Nineteenth	1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Twentieth	1998	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Twenty-first	1999	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
Emergency special sessions			
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Eighth	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Ninth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Tenth	1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
	1997	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
	1998	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
	1999	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay

Annex II

Officers of the Main Committees

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
A. First Committee			
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorday (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Orn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
		Mr. Ion Datcu (Romania)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)
		Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
		Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
		Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)
		Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Imre Hollai (Hungary)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)
		Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Boubker Cherkaoui (Morocco)	Mr. Miodrag Mihajlovic (Yugoslavia)
		Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)
		Mr. Yuri N. Kuchubey (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan)	Mr. Aidan Mulloy (Ireland)	Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname)
		Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (Cameroon)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Mario Carías (Honduras)	Mr. Alemayehu Makonnen (Ethiopia)
		Mr. Alejandro D. Yango (Philippines)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. J. C. Carasales (Argentina)	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)
		Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Elfaki Abdalla Elfaki (Sudan)	Mr. Humberto Y. Goyén Alvez (Uruguay)
		Mr. Gheorghe Tinca (Romania)	
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Celso A. de Souza e Silva (Brazil)	Mr. Milous Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Ngaré Kessely (Chad)
		Mr. Henning Wegener (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Fortieth	Mr. Ali Alatas (Indonesia)	Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba)	Mr. Yannis Souliotis (Greece)
		Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	
Forty-first	Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Morihisa Aoki (Japan)	Mr. Doulaye Corentin Ki (Burkina Faso)
		Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-second	Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez (Costa Rica)	Mr. Kasimierz Tomaszweski (Poland)
		Mr. Ali Maher Nashashibi (Jordan)	
Forty-third	Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Luvsandorjiin Bayart (Mongolia)	Mr. Virgilio A. Reyes (Philippines)
		Mr. Victor G. Batiouk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Forty-fourth	Mr. Adolfo R. Taylhardat (Venezuela)	Mr. Mohamed Nabil Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. Dimitrios Platis (Greece)
		Mr. Hassan Mashhadi Ghahvechi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	
Forty-fifth	Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal)	Mr. Ronald S. Morris (Australia)	Mr. Latévi Modem Lawson-Betum (Togo)
		Mr. Sergei N. Martynov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Forty-sixth	Mr. Robert Mroziewicz (Poland)	Mr. Sedrey A. Ordonez (Philippines)	Mr. Pablo Emilio Sader (Uruguay)
		Mr. Ahmed Nazif Alpman (Turkey)	
Forty-seventh	Mr. Nabil A. Elaraby (Egypt)	Mr. Pasí Patokallio (Finland)	Mr. Jerzy Zaleski (Poland)
		Mr. Dae Won Suh (Republic of Korea)	
Forty-eighth	Mr. Adolf Ritter von Wagner (Germany)	Mr. Behrouz Moradi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Macaire Kabore (Burkina Faso)
		Mr. Javier Ponce (Ecuador)	
Forty-ninth	Mr. Luis Valencia-Rodríguez (Ecuador)	Mr. Thomas Stelzer (Austria)	Mr. Peter Goosen (South Africa)
		Mr. Yoshitomo Tanaka (Japan)	
Fiftieth	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)	Mr. Wolfgang Hoffman (Germany)	Mr. Rajab Sukayri (Jordan)
		Mr. Antonio de Icaza (Mexico)	
Fifty-first	Mr. Alyaksandr Sychou (Belarus)	Mr. Andelfo J. Garcia (Colombia)	Mr. Parfait-Serge Onanga-Anyanga (Gabon)
		Mr. André Mernier (Belgium)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-second	Mr. Mothusi D. C. Nkgowe (Botswana)	Mr. Alejandro Verdier (Argentina)	Mr. Miloš Koterec (Slovakia)
		Mr. Sudjadnan Parnohadiningrat (Indonesia)	
Fifty-third	Mr. André Mernier (Belgium)	Ms. Akmaral Kh. Arystanbekova (Kazakstan)	Mr. Montaz M. Zahran (Egypt)
		Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	
		Mr. Aleg Laptsenak (Belarus)	

B. Special Political Committee[a]

Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Goñi Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina)	Mr. Omer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
		Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. K. B. Singh (Nepal)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)
		Mr. Ladislaw Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia)
		Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	

[a] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee became the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez (Honduras)	Mr. Abdirizak Haji Hussein (Somalia) Mr. Erik Tellman (Norway)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece) Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados) Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Abdel-Magied A. Hassan (Sudan) Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina) Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal)	Mrs. Biyemi Kekeh (Togo) Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mr. Helí Peláez (Peru)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda)	Mrs. Eva Nowotny (Austria) Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)	Mr. Zahary Radoukov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania) Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Faruk Logoglu (Turkey)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Feodor Starcevic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Edouard Lingani (Burkina Faso)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Alpha I. Diallo (Guinea)	Mr. Hussain Bin Ali Bin Abdullatif (Oman) Mr. Giovanni Jannuzzi (Italy)	Mr. Jorge E. Chen Carpenter (Mexico)
Fortieth	Mr. Keijo Korhonen (Finland)	Mr. Jaroslav César (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-first	Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile) Mr. Mehmet Ali Irtemçelik (Turkey)	Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Khan (Bangladesh)
Forty-second	Mr. Hamad Abdelaziz Al-Kawari (Qatar)	Mr. Helmut Freudenschuss (Austria) Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Mpumelelo J. Hlophe (Swaziland)
Forty-third	Mr. Eugeniusz Noworyta (Poland)	Mr. Orobola Fasehun (Nigeria) Mr. Horacio Nogués Zubizarreta (Paraguay)	Mr. Jean Michel Veranneman de Watervliet (Belgium)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Choo Siew Kioh (Malaysia) Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Miss Nonet M. Dapul (Philippines)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Perezi Karukubiro-Kamunanwire (Uganda)	Mr. Abelardo Posso Serrano (Ecuador) Mr. Reynaldo O. Arcilla (Philippines)	Ms. Catherine von Heidenstam (Sweden)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Nitya Pibulsonggram (Thailand)	Mr. Roland Schäfer (Germany) Dr. Zbigniew Maria Wlosowicz (Poland)	Mr. Ehab Fawzy (Egypt)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Hamadi Khouini (Tunisia)	Mr. Moisés Fuentes-Ibáñez (Bolivia) Mr. Abdullah Mohamed Alsaidi (Yemen)	Mr. Yuriy Shevchenko (Ukraine)

C. Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)[a]

Forty-eighth	Mr. Stanley Kalpagé (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Gheorghe Chirila (Romania) Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Anuson Chinvanno (Thailand)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Borys Hudyman (Ukraine)	Mr. Abelardo Moreno Fernández (Cuba) Mr. Utula Utuoc Samana (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Dieudonné Ndiaya (Gabon)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fiftieth	Mr. Francis K. Muthaura (Kenya)	Mr. Niall Holohan (Ireland)	Mr. Allan Breier-Castro (Venezuela)
		Mr. Jalal Samadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	
Fifty-first	Mr. Alounkèo Kittikhoun (Lao People's Democratic Republic)	Ms. Anastasia Carayanides (Australia)	Mr. El Walid Doudech (Tunisia)
		Ms. Sonia R. Leonce-Carryl (Saint Lucia)	
Fifty-second	Mr. Machivenyika Tobias Mapunanga (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Ravjaa Mounkhou (Mongolia)	Ms. Riita Resch (Finland)
		Mr. Petru Dumitriu (Romania)	
Fifty-third	Mr. Pablo Macedo (Mexico)	Mr. Ferden Çarikçi (Turkey)	Mr. Bernard Tanoh-Boutchoue (Côte d'Ivoire)
		Mr. Chun Hae-Jin (Republic of Korea)	
		Mr. Tomáš Hrbáç (Slovakia)	

D. Second Committee

Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Muzík (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
		Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. Jan Arvesen (Norway)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)
		Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
		Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
		Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria)
		Mr. Mohan Prased Lohani (Nepal)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Angel María Oliveri López (Argentina)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman (Canada)	Mr. Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus)
		Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh)	Miss Paulina García Donoso (Ecuador)
		Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdelhadi Sbihi (Morocco)	Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica)
		Mr. Josue L. Villa (Philippines)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Leandro I. Verceles (Philippines)	Mr. Gerben Ringnalda (Netherlands)	Mr. Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania)
		Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst (Venezuela)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. O. O. Fafowora (Nigeria)	Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan)	Mr. Stoyan Bakalov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Phillip H. Gibson (New Zealand)	Mr. Policarpo Arce-Rojas (Colombia)
		Mr. Fariq S. Ziada (Iraq)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Bryce Harland (New Zealand)	Mr. Enrique de la Torre (Argentina) Mr. Habib Kaabachi (Tunisia)	Mr. Ahmed Alawi Al-Haddad (Democratic Yemen)
Fortieth	Mr. Omer Y. Birido (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi D. M. Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Ms. Inga Eriksson (Sweden)	Mr. Jorge Lago Silva (Cuba)
Forty-first	Mr. Abdalla Saleh Al-Ashtal (Democratic Yemen)	Mr. Finn Jønck (Denmark) Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Boris Goudima (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Forty-second	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Henricus Gajentaan (Netherlands) Mr. S. Mohamed Shabaan (Egypt)	Mr. Seyed M. Arastoo (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-third	Mr. Hugo Navajas-Mogro (Bolivia)	Mr. Jose Fernandez (Philippines) Mr. Eloho E. Otobo (Nigeria)	Mr. Martin Walter (Czechoslovakia)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia)	Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia) Mr. David Payton (New Zealand)	Mrs. Martha Dueñas de Whist (Ecuador)
Forty-fifth	Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco) Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay)	Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)
Forty-sixth	Mr. John Burke (Ireland)	Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania) Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Martin Rakotonaivo (Madagascar)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Ramiro Piriz-Ballón (Uruguay)	Mr. Jose Lino B. Guerrero (Philippines) Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal)	Mr. Walter Balzan (Malta)
Forty-eighth	Mr. René Valéry Mongbe (Benin)	Mr. Leandro Arellano (Mexico) Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)	Ms. Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl (Austria)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-ninth	Mr. Sher Afgan Khan (Pakistan)	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands) Mr. Raiko S. Raichev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)
Fiftieth	Mr. Goce Petreski (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)	Mr. Conor Murphy (Ireland) Mr. Max Stadthagen (Nicaragua)	Mr. Basheer F. Zoubi (Jordan)
Fifty-first	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands)	Mr. Mohammad Reza Hadji Karim Djabbary (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Kheireddine Ramoul (Algeria)	Ms. Silvia Cristina Corado-Cuevas (Guatemala)
Fifty-second	Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Hans-Peter Glanzer (Austria) Mr. Adel Abdellatif (Egypt)	Mr. Rae Kown Chung (Republic of Korea)
Fifty-third	Mr. Bagher Asadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Odyek Agona (Uganda) Mr. Burak Özügergin (Turkey) Mr. David Allen Prendergast (Jamaica)	Mr. Vladimir Gerus (Belarus)

E. Third Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de León (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay)	Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece) Mr. Kofi Sekyiama (Ghana)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras) Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay) Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (Cameroon) Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia) Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia) Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal) Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)	Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India) Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia)	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria)	Mrs. Carmen Silva de Araña (Peru) Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden)	Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland)	Mr. Mario A. Esquivel Tobar (Costa Rica) Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia)	Mr. Naoharu Fuji (Japan)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)	Mr. Dharar Abdul Razzak Razzooqi (Kuwait) Mr. Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Karl Borchard (Federal Republic of Germany)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Saroj Chavanaviraj (Thailand)	Mr. Roderick L. Bell (Canada)	Mrs. Moussokoro Sangaré Kaba (Guinea)
		Mrs. María A. Flórez (Cuba)	
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ali Abdi Madar (Somalia)	Mrs. Elsa Boccheciampe de Crovati (Venezuela)	Mr. Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland)
		Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona (Philippines)	
Fortieth	Mr. Endre Zador (Hungary)	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands)	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)
		Mr. Abdullah Zawawi Mohamed (Malaysia)	
Forty-first	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands)	Miss Tatiana Bronsnakova (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Francis Eric Aguilar-Hecht (Guatemala)
		Mr. James Mugume (Uganda)	
Forty-second	Mr. Jorge E. Ritter (Panama)	Mr. Osman M. O. Dirar (Sudan)	Mrs. Ani Santoso (Indonesia)
		Mr. Paul E. Laberge (Canada)	
Forty-third	Mr. Mohammad A. Abulhasan (Kuwait)	Mr. Carlos Jativa (Ecuador)	Mr. Carles Casajuana (Spain)
		Mr. Mohamed Noman Galal (Egypt)	
Forty-fourth	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)	Ms. A. Missouri Sherman-Peter (Bahamas)	Mr. Wilfried Grolig (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Stanislav Ogurtsov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Forty-fifth	Mr. Juan O. Somavía (Chile)	Ms. Jane C. Coombs (New Zealand)	Mr. Mario L. de Leon (Philippines)
		Ms. Chipo Zindoga (Zimbabwe)	
Forty-sixth	Mr. Mohammad Hussain Al-Shaali (United Arab Emirates)	Mr. Rafael Angel Alfaro-Pineda (El Salvador)	Miss Rosemary Semafumu (Uganda)
		Mr. Alexander Slabý (Czechoslovakia)	
Forty-seventh	Mr. Florian Krenkel (Austria)	Mr. András Dékány (Hungary)	Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)
		Mr. Momodou K. Jallow (Gambia)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-eighth	Mr. Eduard Kukan (Slovakia)	Ms. Noria Abdullah Ali Al-Hamami (Yemen)	Mrs. Rosa Carmina Recinos de Maldonado (Guatemala)
		Mr. Barend C. A. F. van der Heijden (Netherlands)	
Forty-ninth	Mr. Kéba Birane Cissé (Senegal)	Mr. John D. Biggar (Ireland)	Mr. Nikolai N. Lepeshko (Belarus)
		Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)	
Fiftieth	Mr. Ugyen Tshering (Bhutan)	Mrs. Julia Tavares de Álvarez (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)
		Mr. Patrick John Rata (New Zealand)	
Fifty-first	Mrs. Patricia Espinosa (Mexico)	Mr. Mohammad Masood Khan (Pakistan)	Ms. Victoria Sandru (Romania)
		Mr. Fesseha Asghedom Tessema (Ethiopia)	
Fifty-second	Mr. Alessandro Busacca (Italy)	Mr. Choe Myong Nam (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)	Ms. Mónica Martínez (Ecuador)
		Mr. Karim Wissa (Egypt)	
Fifty-third	Mr. Ali Hachani (Tunisia)	Mr. Roger Stephen Ball (New Zealand)	Mr. Hassan Kassem Najem (Lebanon)
		Mr. Luis Carranza (Guatemala)	
		Ms. Victoria Sandru (Romania)	

F. Fourth Committee[a]

Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Emmanual Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakaratne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamad Ibrahim (Sudan) Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	Mrs. Edda Weiss (Austria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Netherlands) Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Mohamad Sidik (Indonesia) Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Amer Salih Araim (Iraq) Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborío (Costa Rica)	Mr. Rui Quartin Santos (Portugal)
Thirty-first	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Ede Gazdik (Hungary) Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	Mr. Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan)
Thirty-second	Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Oman) Mr. Mampuya Musungayi Nkuembe (Zaire)	Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
Thirty-third	Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Wisber Loeis (Indonesia) Mr. Luis Alberto Varela Quirós (Costa Rica)	Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana)	Mr. Makhaola Nkau Lerotholi (Lesotho) Mr. Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Aryoday Lal (Fiji)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Jasim Yousif Jamal (Qatar)	Mr. Isselmou Ould Sidi Ahmed Vall (Mauritania) Mr. Gerhard Schröter (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Ibrahim O. Addabashi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Raúl Roa Kourí (Cuba)	Mr. Essam Sadek Ramadan (Egypt)	Mr. Victor G. Garcia (Philippines)
		Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ali Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Jaime Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua)	Mr. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Ralph Karepa (Papua New Guinea)	
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Mohamed Kamel Amr (Egypt)	Mr. Demetrio Infante (Chile)
		Mr. Jirí Pulz (Czechoslovakia)	
Fortieth	Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora (Nicaragua)	Mr. Bouba Diallo (Mali)	Mr. Stefano Stefanini (Italy)
		Mr. Vladimir F. Skofenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Forty-first	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey)
		Mrs. Margaret A. King-Rousseau (Trinidad and Tobago)	
Forty-second	Mr. Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus)	Mr. Joachim Rafael Branco (Sao Tome and Principe)	Mr. Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela)
		Mr. Alexander Vasilyev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Forty-third	Mr. Jonathan C. Peters (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	Mr. Sverre J. Bergh Johansen (Norway)	Mr. Emmanuel Douma (Congo)
		Mr. Denis Dangue Rewaka (Gabon)	
Forty-fourth	Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop (Vanuatu)	Mr. A. M. Antony Cave (Barbados)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates)
		Mr. Gordon H. Bristol (Nigeria)	
Forty-fifth	Mr. Martin Adouki (Congo)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
		Mr. José E. Acosta Fragachán (Venezuela)	
Forty-sixth	Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Mr. Pouta Jacques Beleyi (Togo)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
		Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-seventh	Mr. Guillermo A. Meléndez Barahona (El Salvador)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand) Mr. Ulli Mwambulukutu (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)

G. Fifth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)
Twenty-third	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico) Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana) Miss Fernanda Forcignano (Italy)	Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia) Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Kemil Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan) Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan) Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela) Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Pyotr Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-third	Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Orlando Marville (Barbados) Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium)	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland) Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Hamed A. El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Anatoly Golovko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Mr. Michael Godfrey (New Zealand)	Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan) Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mohamed El Safty (Egypt)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden) Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mihail Bushev (Bulgaria) Mr. Otto Ditz (Austria)	Mr. Ali Achraf Mojtahed (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Fortieth	Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Hans Erik Kastoft (Denmark) Mr. Adnan A. Yonis (Iraq)	Mr. Falk Meltke (German Democratic Republic)
Forty-first	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)	Mr. John Hadwen (Canada) Mr. Tharcisse Ntakibirora (Burundi)	Mr. Soeprapto Herijanto (Indonesia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-second	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden)	Mr. Deryck Murray (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Félix Aboly-Bi-Kouassi (Côte d'Ivoire)
		Mr. Raj Singh (Fiji)	
Forty-third	Mr. Michael George Okeyo (Kenya)	Mr. Sayed Mojtaba Arastou (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mrs. Flor de Rodríguez (Venezuela)
		Mr. Tjaco T. van den Hout (Netherlands)	
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Ado Vaher (Canada)	Mr. Eiten Ninov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Kwaku Duah Dankwa (Ghana)	
Forty-fifth	Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Ms. Irmeli Mustonen (Finland)	Mr. Shamel Nasser (Egypt)
		Mr. Sergiy V. Koulyk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Forty-sixth	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran)
		Mr. Kees W. Spaans (Netherlands)	
Forty-seventh	Mr. Marian-George Dinu (Romania)	Ms. Maria Rotheiser (Austria)	Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)
		Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco)	
Forty-eighth	Mr. Rabah Hadid (Algeria)	Mrs. Regina Emerson (Portugal)	Mr. Mahbub Kabir (Bangladesh)
		Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)	
Forty-ninth	Mr. Adrien Teirlinck (Belgium)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Larbi Djacta (Algeria)
		Ms. Marta Peña (Mexico)	
Fiftieth	Mr. Erich Vilchez Asher (Nicaragua)	Mr. Movses Abelian (Armenia)	Mr. Peter Maddens (Belgium)
		Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia)	
Fifty-first	Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Syed Rafiqul Alom (Bangladesh)	Mr. Ihor Humenny (Ukraine)
		Mr. Klaus-Dieter Stein (Germany)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-second	Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh)	Mrs. Nazareth A. Incera (Costa Rica)	Mr. Djamel Moktefi (Algeria)
		Ms. Erica-Irene Daes (Greece)	
Fifty-third	Mr. Movses Abelian (Armenia)	Mr. Manlan Anouhou (Côte d'Ivoire)	Mr. Tamman Sulaiman (Syrian Arab Republic)
		Mr. Miles Armitage (Australia)	
		Mrs. Sharon Brennen-Haylock (Bahamas)	

H. Sixth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
		Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic)
		Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland)	Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
		Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Víctor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay)	Mr. Eike Bracklo (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)
		Mr. Thabo Makeka (Lesotho)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari-Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand)	Mr. Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)
		Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic)
		Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)	Mr. M. El-Banhawy (Egypt)	Mr. Antonio Viñal (Spain)
		Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania)	Miss Salwa Gabriel Berberi (Sudan)
		Mr. Peter D. Maynard (Bahamas)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Eliès Gastli (Tunisia)	Mr. Eladio Knipping Victoria (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Soud Mohamad Zedan (Saudi Arabia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Gunter Görner (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
		Mr. Moritaka Hayashi (Japan)	
Fortieth	Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq)	Mr. Roberto Herrera Cáceres (Honduras)	Mr. Molefi Pholo (Lesotho)
		Mr. Bernd Mützelburg (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Forty-first	Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)	Mr. José Luis Jesus (Cape Verde)	Mr. José María Castroviejo (Spain)
		Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-second	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Klaus E. Scharioth (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Kenneth McKenzie (Trinidad and Tobago)
Forty-third	Mr. Achol Deng (Sudan)	Mr. Hameed Mohamed Ali (Democratic Yemen) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. Carlos Velasco Mendiola (Peru)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Helmut Türk (Austria)	Mr. Ernesto Martínez-Gondra (Argentina) Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Jan-Jaap van de Velde (Netherlands) Mr. Lukabu Khabouji N'Zaji (Zaire)	Mr. Saeid Mirzaee-Yengejeh (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Pedro Comissario Afonso (Mozambique)	Mr. Richard Têtu (Canada) Mr. José Sandoval (Ecuador)	Mr. Aliosha Nedelchev (Bulgaria)
Forty-seventh	Mr. M. Javad Zarif (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Peter Tomka (Czechoslovakia) Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Wael Ahmed Kamal Aboulmagd (Egypt)
Forty-eighth	Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Ali Thani Al-Suwaidi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. Matthew Neuhaus (Australia)	Mr. Oleksandr F. Motsyk (Ukraine)
Forty-ninth	Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana)	Mr. Suresh Chandra Chaturvedi (India) Mr. Marek Madej (Poland)	Ms. Silvia A. Fernández de Gurmendi (Argentina)
Fiftieth	Mr. Tyge Lehmann (Denmark)	Mr. Abdelouahab Bellouki (Morocco) Mr. Guillermo Camacho (Ecuador)	Mr. Walid Obeidat (Jordan)
Fifty-first	Mr. Ramón Escovar-Salom (Venezuela)	Mr. Dmitru Mazilu (Romania) Ms. Felicity Wong (New Zealand)	Ms. Pascaline Boum (Cameroon)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-second	Mr. Peter Tomka (Slovakia)	Mr. Rolf Welberts (Germany)	Mr. Gharsan Obeid (Syrian Arab Republic)
		Mr. Craig J. Daniell (South Africa)	
Fifty-third	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhsaikhan (Mongolia)	Mrs. Socorro Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Rytis Paulauskas (Lithuania)
		Mr. Phakiso Mochochoko (Lesotho)	
		Mr. Hendrikus Verweij (Netherlands)	

Annex III

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table.)

Member States	*Sessions*																								
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19**	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*
Afghanistan																										
Albania																										
Algeria																										
Andorra																										
Angola																										
Antigua and Barbuda																										
Armenia																										
Australia					×								×				×					×				
Austria																					×					
Bahamas																										
Bahrain																										
Bangladesh																										
Barbados																								×		
Belarus																										
Belgium																	×									×
Belize																										
Benin																						×				
Bhutan																										
Bolivia																					×					
Botswana																										
Brazil				×										×											×	
Brunei Darussalam																										
Bulgaria															×			×					×			
Burkina Faso																										
Burundi																				×						×
Cambodia																										
Cameroon																		×								
Canada															×								×			

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

Sessions																										
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	Member States
																				×							Afghanistan
																							×				Albania
											×												×				Algeria
																								×			Andorra
																								×			Angola
																	×										Antigua and Barbuda
																						×					Armenia
				×					×										×								Australia
		×								×												×					Austria
													×											×			Bahamas
			×					×				×				×											Bahrain
			×									×									×						Bangladesh
			×										×														Barbados
							×							×													Belarus
											×												×				Belgium
																			×	×							Belize
									×					×						×							Benin
						×					×																Bhutan
								×				×					×						×				Bolivia
									×						×				×								Botswana
														×				×									Brazil
																	×									×	Brunei Darussalam
			×									×															Bulgaria
										×			×								×						Burkina Faso
						×					×											×		×			Burundi
																						×					Cambodia
		×					×								×											×	Cameroon
						×					×							×			×							Canada

Member States	Sessions																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Cape Verde																										
Central African Republic																				×						
Chad																									×	
Chile																					×			×		
Colombia																	×									
Comoros																										
Congo																										
Costa Rica																×					×					×
Côte d'Ivoire																										
Cuba		×																								
Cyprus																×		×			×					
Czechoslovakia													×			×										
Democratic People's Republic of Korea																										
Democratic Republic of the Congo																					×					
Denmark																								×		
Djibouti																										
Dominican Republic																						×				
Ecuador									×				×									×			×	
Egypt							×																			
El Salvador											×							×								
Ethiopia										×																
Fiji																										
Gabon																					×					
Gambia																										
Georgia																										
Germany																										
Ghana																×								×		
Greece																×					×					×
Grenada																										
Guatemala																				×						
Guinea																	×						×			
Guinea-Bissau																										
Guyana																							×			

Sessions																									
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	Member States
																				×							Cape Verde
		×																									Central African Republic
				×								×															Chad
																											Chile
×																											Colombia
															×					×							Comoros
										×							×						×				Congo
							×						×				×						×				Costa Rica
		×														×											Côte d'Ivoire
			×						×			×															Cuba
×					×		×			×	×		×	×	×		×		×						×			Cyprus
	×										×																Czechoslovakia
																						×					Democratic People's Republic of Korea
			×					×											×		×				×		Democratic Republic of the Congo
					×											×											Denmark
												×															Djibouti
				×										×								×					Dominican Republic
					×			×								×			×								Ecuador
																		×			×				×		Egypt
						×										×											El Salvador
×							×																		×		Ethiopia
	×					×								×				×				×					Fiji
					×								×							×							Gabon
																	×										Gambia
																										×	Georgia
		×		×																						×	Germany
	×											×						×						×			Ghana
								×																	×		Greece
																					×						Grenada
					×							×									×						Guatemala
				×															×						×		Guinea
																×						×					Guinea-Bissau
	×						×				×																Guyana

Member States	Sessions																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Haiti																	×									
Honduras							×																			
Hungary																					×					×
Iceland																		×				×				
India											×															
Indonesia													×											×		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)																							×			
Iraq						×															×				×	
Ireland																										
Israel								×																		
Italy											×															
Jamaica																									×	
Japan															×											×
Jordan																	×					×		×		
Kazakhstan																										
Kenya																									×	
Kuwait																				×						
Kyrgyzstan																										
Lao People's Democratic Republic																				×		×				
Latvia																										
Lebanon																							×			
Lesotho																										
Liberia																										
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya															×							×				
Liechtenstein																										
Luxembourg											×													×		
Madagascar																		×								
Malawi																								×		
Malaysia																					×					
Mali																										
Malta																									×	
Mauritania																							×			
Mauritius																									×	

Sessions																									
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	Member States
×		×								×																	Haiti
	×																	×	×					×			Honduras
								×																			Hungary
×							×					×															Iceland
																					×	×					India
					×				×									×									Indonesia
																	×				×						Iran (Islamic Republic of)
																	×										Iraq
																				×					×		Ireland
																											Israel
												×							×								Italy
										×																	Jamaica
				×																							Japan
															×										×		Jordan
																						×					Kazakhstan
						×							×														Kenya
										×							×			×			×				Kuwait
																									×		Kyrgyzstan
																							×				Lao People's Democratic Republic
																								×			Latvia
		×									×							×					×				Lebanon
					×		×						×							×						×	Lesotho
											×										×					×	Liberia
×						×				×				×		×				×				×			Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
																					×						Liechtenstein
																	×										Luxembourg
					×																						Madagascar
								×														×					Malawi
												×		×					×								Malaysia
										×													×				Mali
													×			×											Malta
×															×								×				Mauritania
								×										×					×				Mauritius

Member States	Sessions																									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mexico		x	x					x								x										
Mongolia																								x		
Morocco														x						x						
Mozambique																										
Myanmar									x					x												
Namibia																										
Nepal													x									x			x	
Netherlands													x			x										
New Zealand																										
Nicaragua																						x				
Niger																x										
Nigeria																								x		
Norway																										
Oman																										
Pakistan				x									x		x											
Panama															x									x		
Papua New Guinea																										
Paraguay												x								x						
Peru																							x			x
Philippines														x									x		x	
Poland			x																	x						
Portugal																										
Qatar																										
Republic of Korea																										
Romania														x			x									
Rwanda																					x					
Saint Lucia																										
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																										
San Marino																										
Sao Tome and Principe																										
Senegal																					x				x	
Seychelles																										
Sierra Leone																				x						x
Singapore																										

Sessions																									
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	Member States
		×							×																×		Mexico
			×					×							×										×		Mongolia
									×			×					×									×	Morocco
			×											×				×									Mozambique
																			×							×	Myanmar
																							×				Namibia
		×									×					×											Nepal
	×				×										×							×					Netherlands
×																											New Zealand
		×		×						×					×					×		×				×	Nicaragua
								×																×			Niger
																											Nigeria
			×														×										Norway
				×				×						×					×								Oman
							×		×		×		×								×			×			Pakistan
				×			×		×																×		Panama
							×		×								×										Papua New Guinea
×															×									×			Paraguay
			×		×																						Peru
×		×								×			×							×				×			Philippines
						×											×				×						Poland
															×												Portugal
						×				×			×						×						×		Qatar
																					×						Republic of Korea
		×						×					×														Romania
×									×					×				×									Rwanda
																		×					×				Saint Lucia
															×										×		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
																										×	San Marino
																×											Sao Tome and Principe
			×			×		×					×					×								×	Senegal
									×																		Seychelles
					×						×			×													Sierra Leone
							×				×				×												Singapore

Member States	Sessions																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Somalia																										
South Africa	×																	×								
Spain														×												
Sri Lanka												×								×						
Sudan												×														
Suriname														×								×				×
Swaziland																										
Sweden																										
Syrian Arab Republic													×										×			
Thailand																		×								
Togo																										
Trinidad and Tobago																						×				
Tunisia																				×						
Turkey											×															
Turkmenistan													×					×								
Uganda																										
Ukraine																						×				
United Arab Emirates																								×		
United Republic of Tanzania																										
Uruguay																					×					
Vanuatu												×														
Venezuela	×				×																					
Viet Nam														×												×
Yemen																										
Yugoslavia						×																				×
Zambia																							×			
Zimbabwe																										×

Sessions																									
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	Member States
							×							×													Somalia
	×					×																			×		South Africa
	×														×					×							Spain
				×							×						×					×		×			Sri Lanka
														×						×						×	Sudan
											×				×											×	Suriname
								×						×													Swaziland
×															×												Sweden
							×								×											×	Syrian Arab Republic
						×		×			×			×				×					×				Thailand
					×																			×			Togo
	×		×				×					×		×				×			×						Trinidad and Tobago
				×		×			×				×					×			×						Tunisia
																			×				×				Turkey
×									×																×		Turkmenistan
								×																	×		Uganda
×																		×									Ukraine
																	×						×				United Arab Emirates
			×												×				×								United Republic of Tanzania
																					×						Uruguay
										×					×												Vanuatu
																											Venezuela
				×		×		×		×	×												×				Viet Nam
																		×				×			×		Yemen
	×							×						×		×											Yugoslavia
							×												×								Zambia
															×												Zimbabwe

Annex IV

Non-permanent members of the Security Council

Member States	Years																								
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Algeria																							×	×			
Argentina			×	×										×	×						×	×				×	×
Australia	×	×									×	×															
Austria																											
Bahrain																											
Bangladesh																											
Belarus																											
Belgium		×	×							×	×															×	×
Benin																											
Bolivia																			×	×							
Botswana																											
Brazil	×	×				×	×		×	×								×	×			×	×				
Bulgaria																					×	×					
Burkina Faso																											
Burundi																									×	×	
Cameroon																											
Canada			×	×									×	×								×	×				
Cape Verde																											
Chile							×	×								×	×										
Colombia		×	×					×	×			×	×											×	×		
Congo																											
Costa Rica																											
Côte d'Ivoire																			×	×							
Cuba				×	×						×	×															
Czech Republic																											
Democratic Republic of the Congo																											
Denmark								×	×													×	×				
Djibouti																											
Ecuador					×	×									×	×											
Egypt	×			×	×											×	×										
Ethiopia																						×	×				
Finland																								×	×		

Years																											
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	Member States
															×	×												Algeria
														×	×						×	×				×	×	Argentina
×	×											×	×															Australia
×	×																	×	×									Austria
																									×	×		Bahrain
						×	×																					Bangladesh
	×	×																										Belarus
																		×	×									Belgium
			×	×																								Benin
					×	×																						Bolivia
																						×	×					Botswana
															×	×				×	×				×	×		Brazil
													×	×														Bulgaria
											×	×																Burkina Faso
																												Burundi
	×	×																										Cameroon
				×	×											×	×											Canada
																			×	×								Cape Verde
																							×	×				Chile
																×	×											Colombia
													×	×														Congo
	×	×																										Costa Rica
																	×	×										Côte d'Ivoire
																	×	×										Cuba
																				×	×							Czech Republic
									×	×							×	×										Democratic Republic of the Congo
											×	×																Denmark
																			×	×								Djibouti
																	×	×										Ecuador
										×	×											×	×					Egypt
															×	×												Ethiopia
															×	×												Finland

Member States	Years																								
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Gabon																											
Gambia																											
Germany																											
Ghana																	×	×									
Greece							×	×																			
Guinea																											×
Guinea-Bissau																											
Guyana																											
Honduras																											
Hungary																							×	×			
India					×	×																×	×				×
Indonesia																											
Iran (Islamic Republic of)										×	×																
Iraq												×	×														
Ireland																	×										
Italy														×	×											×	×
Jamaica																											
Japan													×	×							×	×				×	×
Jordan																				×	×						
Kenya																											
Kuwait																											
Lebanon								×	×												×						
Liberia																×											
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																											
Madagascar																											
Malaysia																				×							
Mali																					×	×					
Malta																											
Mauritania																											
Mauritius																											
Mexico	×																										
Morocco																		×	×								
Namibia																											
Nepal																								×	×		
Netherlands	×					×	×													×	×						

Years																										Member States
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	
					×	×																			×	×		Gabon
																									×	×		Gambia
				×	×		×	×						×	×							×	×					Germany
													×	×														Ghana
																												Greece
×																												Guinea
																							×	×				Guinea-Bissau
		×	×						×	×																		Guyana
																						×	×					Honduras
																			×	×								Hungary
×				×	×						×	×						×	×									India
×	×																					×	×					Indonesia
																												Iran (Islamic Republic of)
	×	×																										Iraq
								×	×																			Ireland
		×	×											×	×							×	×					Italy
						×	×																					Jamaica
		×	×					×	×					×	×				×	×				×	×			Japan
									×	×																		Jordan
×	×																							×	×			Kenya
					×	×																						Kuwait
																												Lebanon
																												Liberia
			×	×																								Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
												×	×															Madagascar
																×	×									×	×	Malaysia
																												Mali
										×	×																	Malta
	×	×																										Mauritania
				×	×																							Mauritius
							×	×																				Mexico
																			×	×								Morocco
																										×	×	Namibia
															×	×												Nepal
										×	×															×	×	Netherlands

Member States	Years																								
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
New Zealand									×	×											×					
Nicaragua																									×	×	
Niger																											
Nigeria																					×	×					
Norway				×	×													×	×								
Oman																											
Pakistan							×	×															×	×			
Panama													×	×													×
Paraguay																							×	×			
Peru										×	×																
Philippines												×						×									
Poland	×	×													×										×	×	
Portugal																											
Republic of Korea																											
Romania																	×										
Rwanda																											
Senegal																							×	×			
Sierra Leone																									×	×	
Slovenia																											
Somalia																										×	×
Spain																								×	×		
Sri Lanka															×	×											
Sudan																											×
Sweden												×	×														
Syrian Arab Republic		×	×																						×	×	
Thailand																											
Togo																											
Trinidad and Tobago																											
Tunisia														×	×												
Turkey						×	×		×	×						×											
Uganda																					×						
Ukraine			×	×																							
United Arab Emirates																											
United Republic of Tanzania																											

Years																											Member States
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	
																				×	×							New Zealand
										×	×																	Nicaragua
							×	×																				Niger
					×	×															×	×						Nigeria
						×	×																					Norway
																					×	×						Oman
			×	×						×	×									×	×							Pakistan
×			×	×				×	×																			Panama
																												Paraguay
×	×										×	×																Peru
							×	×																				Philippines
									×	×													×	×				Poland
						×	×																	×	×			Portugal
																							×	×				Republic of Korea
			×	×													×	×										Romania
																					×	×						Rwanda
															×	×												Senegal
																												Sierra Leone
																									×	×		Slovenia
																												Somalia
								×	×											×	×							Spain
																												Sri Lanka
×																												Sudan
		×	×																					×	×			Sweden
																												Syrian Arab Republic
												×	×															Thailand
									×	×																		Togo
												×	×															Trinidad and Tobago
							×	×																				Tunisia
																												Turkey
								×	×																			Uganda
											×	×																Ukraine
													×	×														United Arab Emirates
		×	×																									United Republic of Tanzania

Member States	Years																								
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Uruguay																				x	x						
Venezuela																	x	x									
Yemen																											
Yugoslavia					x	x					x																x
Zambia																								x	x		
Zimbabwe																											

Years																										Member States
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	
																												Uruguay
				×	×								×	×					×	×								Venezuela
																	×	×										Yemen
×															×	×												Yugoslavia
						×	×							×	×													Zambia
										×	×							×	×									Zimbabwe

Annex V

Members of the Economic and Social Council

Member States	Years																									
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Afghanistan														×	×	×												
Algeria																			×	×	×							×
Angola																												
Argentina							×	×	×	×	×	×						×	×	×			×	×	×			
Australia			×	×	×			×	×	×							×	×	×									
Austria																		×	×	×								
Bahamas																												
Bahrain																												
Bangladesh																												
Barbados																												
Belarus		×	×	×																								
Belgium				×	×	×	×	×	×													×	×	×				
Belize																												
Benin																				×	×	×						
Bhutan																												
Bolivia																											×	×
Botswana																												
Brazil			×	×	×						×	×	×		×	×	×								×	×	×	×
Bulgaria														×	×	×							×	×	×			
Burkina Faso																							×	×	×			
Burundi																											×	×
Cameroon																				×	×	×						
Canada	×	×	×		×	×	×				×	×	×							×	×	×						
Cape Verde																												
Central African Republic																												
Chad																							×	×	×			
Chile	×	×	×	×	×	×							×	×	×				×	×	×						×	×

Years																										Member States
72	73	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	
		×	×	×																								Afghanistan
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×					×	×	×						×	×	×		Algeria
																		×	×	×								Angola
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×					×	×	×			×	×	×				Argentina
×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×					Australia
		×	×	×				×	×	×							×	×	×									Austria
						×	×	×							×	×	×		×	×	×							Bahamas
																×	×	×										Bahrain
		×	×	×			×	×	×		×	×	×					×	×	×		×	×	×				Bangladesh
					×	×	×																					Barbados
							×	×	×			×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		Belarus
×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×		Belgium
													×	×	×													Belize
								×	×	×								×	×	×								Benin
																			×	×	×							Bhutan
×		×	×	×									×	×	×										×	×	×	Bolivia
									×	×	×						×	×	×									Botswana
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		Brazil
	×	×	×			×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×			×	×	×	Bulgaria
			×	×	×											×	×	×										Burkina Faso
×							×	×	×																			Burundi
				×	×	×	×	×	×						×	×	×											Cameroon
×	×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	Canada
																							×	×	×			Cape Verde
				×	×	×																×	×	×				Central African Republic
																												Chad
×						×	×	×									×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			Chile

Member States	Years																									
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
China[b]	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												x	x
Colombia	x																x	x	x									
Comoros																												
Congo																							x	x	x			
Costa Rica													x	x	x													
Côte d'Ivoire																												
Cuba	x	x					x	x	x																			
Cyprus																												
Czech Republic																												
Democratic Republic of the Congo																										x	x	x
Denmark			x	x	x										x	x	x											
Djibouti																												
Dominican Republic										x	x	x																
Ecuador									x	x	x								x	x	x							
Egypt							x	x	x	x	x	x																
El Salvador																x	x	x										
Ethiopia																x	x	x										
Fiji																												
Finland												x	x	x													x	x
France	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Gabon																				x	x	x						
Gambia																												
Germany																												
Ghana																									x	x	x	
Greece	x										x	x	x						x	x	x				x	x	x	
Guatemala																						x	x	x				
Guinea																												
Guinea-Bissau																												
Guyana																												

[b] By its resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly decided:

"... to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it."

Years																										Member States
75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	China[a]
x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		Colombia
																							x	x	x		Comoros
x	x							x	x	x										x	x	x					Congo
									x	x	x								x	x	x						Costa Rica
x	x																			x	x	x					Côte d'Ivoire
	x	x	x										x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x			Cuba
				x	x	x																					Cyprus
																					x	x	x	x	x	x	Czech Republic
x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	Democratic Republic of the Congo
x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x	Denmark
								x	x	x	x	x	x										x	x	x		Djibouti
			x	x	x																						Dominican Republic
x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x										Ecuador
x	x										x	x	x						x	x	x						Egypt
																						x	x	x			El Salvador
x	x	x			x	x	x										x	x	x								Ethiopia
x						x	x	x																			Fiji
			x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				Finland
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			France
x	x	x										x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x			Gabon
																							x	x	x		Gambia
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		Germany
				x	x	x							x	x	x					x	x	x					Ghana
	x	x	x					x	x	x			x	x	x					x	x	x					Greece
x																											Guatemala
x											x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									Guinea
																								x	x	x	Guinea-Bissau
																						x	x	x			Guyana

Member States	Years																										
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Haiti																										×	×	×
Honduras																												
Hungary																										×	×	×
Iceland																												
India	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×							×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			
Indonesia											×	×	×											×	×	×		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)					×	×	×														×	×	×					
Iraq																			×	×	×							
Ireland																							×	×	×			
Italy																×	×	×							×	×	×	
Jamaica																								×	×	×		
Japan															×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×		×	×
Jordan																×	×	×										
Kenya																									×	×	×	
Kuwait																						×	×	×				
Latvia																												
Lebanon	×	×	×	×																						×	×	×
Lesotho																												
Liberia																												
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																							×	×	×			
Luxembourg																				×	×	×						
Madagascar																										×	×	×
Malawi																												
Malaysia																										×	×	×
Mali																												×
Malta																												
Mauritania																												
Mauritius																												
Mexico					×	×	×					×	×	×								×	×	×				
Mongolia																												×
Morocco																					×	×	×					
Mozambique																												

Years																											Member States
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	
											x	x	x															Haiti
																									x	x	x	Honduras
				x	x	x																						Hungary
											x	x	x										x	x	x			Iceland
x				x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		India
x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x	Indonesia
x	x	x	x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x										Iran (Islamic Republic of)
			x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x											Iraq
					x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x						Ireland
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x		Italy
x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x					Jamaica
x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			Japan
x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x					x	x	x				Jordan
x	x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x	x											Kenya
																		x	x	x								Kuwait
																							x	x	x			Latvia
									x	x	x											x	x	x				Lebanon
				x	x	x								x	x	x								x	x	x		Lesotho
x	x	x						x	x	x				x	x	x												Liberia
						x	x	x						x	x	x			x	x	x							Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
									x	x	x										x	x	x					Luxembourg
																		x	x	x								Madagascar
						x	x	x																				Malawi
		x	x	x					x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x					Malaysia
x	x							x	x	x																		Mali
				x	x	x																						Malta
			x	x	x																							Mauritania
																								x	x	x		Mauritius
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x			Mexico
x	x																											Mongolia
					x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x	x	Morocco
												x	x	x									x	x	x			Mozambique

Member States	Years																										
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Nepal																												
Netherlands	×	×	×							×	×	×	×	×	×													×
New Zealand		×	×	×										×	×	×										×	×	×
Nicaragua																												
Niger																										×	×	×
Nigeria																												
Norway	×	×							×	×	×													×	×	×		
Oman																												
Pakistan					×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×						×	×	×		×	×	×		
Panama																					×	×	×					
Papua New Guinea																												
Paraguay																												
Peru	×	×	×	×	×	×														×	×	×			×	×	×	
Philippines						×	×	×													×	×	×					
Poland			×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×										×	×
Portugal																												
Qatar																												
Republic of Korea																												
Romania																				×	×	×						
Russian Federation	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Rwanda																												
Saint Lucia																												
Saudi Arabia																												
Senegal																	×	×	×									
Sierra Leone																			×	×	×	×	×	×				
Somalia																												
South Africa																												
Spain														×	×	×												×
Sri Lanka																									×	×	×	
Sudan													×	×	×									×	×	×		
Suriname																												
Swaziland																												
Sweden						×	×	×													×	×	×					

Years																												Member States
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	
						×	×	×																				Nepal
×	×		×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×					Netherlands
			×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×							×	×	×		New Zealand
							×	×	×						×	×	×					×	×	×				Nicaragua
															×	×	×											Niger
		×	×	×		×	×	×			×	×	×						×	×	×							Nigeria
	×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×							Norway
													×	×	×									×	×	×		Oman
×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×		Pakistan
												×	×	×														Panama
										×	×	×																Papua New Guinea
																				×	×	×						Paraguay
	×	×	×				×	×	×			×	×	×			×	×	×									Peru
			×	×	×							×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×					Philippines
×			×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		Poland
		×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×						Portugal
								×	×	×																		Qatar
																			×	×	×		×	×	×			Republic of Korea
×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×				Romania
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	Russian Federation
			×	×	×					×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×							×	×	×	Rwanda
								×	×	×														×	×	×		Saint Lucia
									×	×	×			×	×	×									×	×	×	Saudi Arabia
×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×							×	×	×						Senegal
									×	×	×	×	×	×										×	×	×		Sierra Leone
			×	×	×					×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×									Somalia
																				×	×	×						South Africa
×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×			Spain
										×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×		×	×	×			Sri Lanka
			×	×	×		×	×	×				×	×	×						×	×	×					Sudan
									×	×	×							×	×	×								Suriname
								×	×	×								×	×	×								Swaziland
×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				Sweden

Member States	Years																											
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Syrian Arab Republic																												
Thailand																												
Togo																												
Trinidad and Tobago																												x
Tunisia																									x	x	x	
Turkey		x	x	x				x	x	x												x	x	x				
Uganda																												x
Ukraine	x																											
United Arab Emirates																												
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
United Republic of Tanzania																			x	x	x	x	x	x				
United States of America	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Uruguay						x	x	x								x	x	x						x	x	x		
Venezuela		x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x					
Viet Nam																												
Yemen																												
Yugoslavia	x							x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x		
Zambia																												
Zimbabwe																												

Years																										Member States
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	
			×	×	×							×	×	×			×	×	×						×	×	×	Syrian Arab Republic
×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×					Thailand
		×	×	×													×	×	×			×	×	×				Togo
×	×			×	×	×								×	×	×	×	×	×									Trinidad and Tobago
		×	×	×				×	×	×					×	×	×					×	×	×				Tunisia
×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×			Turkey
×	×	×	×	×						×	×	×									×	×	×					Uganda
			×	×	×										×	×	×		×	×	×							Ukraine
				×	×	×																						United Arab Emirates
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
				×	×	×														×	×	×						United Republic of Tanzania
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		United States of America
													×	×	×													Uruguay
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×			×	×	×	Venezuela
																								×	×	×		Viet Nam
×	×	×	×																									Yemen
×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×									Yugoslavia
×	×	×			×	×	×								×	×	×						×	×	×			Zambia
											×	×	×							×	×	×						Zimbabwe

Annex VI

States Members of the United Nations

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Afghanistan	19 November 1946	Burundi	18 September 1962
Albania	14 December 1955	Cambodia	14 December 1955
Algeria	8 October 1962	Cameroon	20 September 1960
Andorra	28 July 1993	Canada	9 November 1945
Angola	1 December 1976	Cape Verde	16 September 1975
Antigua and Barbuda	11 November 1981	Central African Republic	20 September 1960
Argentina	24 October 1945	Chad	20 September 1960
Armenia	2 March 1992	Chile	24 October 1945
Australia	1 November 1945	China	24 October 1945
Austria	14 December 1955	Colombia	5 November 1945
Azerbaijan	2 March 1992	Comoros	12 November 1975
Bahamas	18 September 1973	Congo	20 September 1960
Bahrain	21 September 1971	Costa Rica	2 November 1945
Bangladesh	17 September 1974	Côte d'Ivoire	20 September 1960
Barbados	9 December 1966	Croatia	22 May 1992
Belarus	24 October 1945	Cuba	24 October 1945
Belgium	27 December 1945	Cyprus	20 September 1960
Belize	25 September 1981	Czech Republic	19 January 1993
Benin	20 September 1960	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	17 September 1991
Bhutan	21 September 1971	Democratic Republic of the Congo	20 September 1960
Bolivia	14 November 1945	Denmark	24 October 1945
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22 May 1992	Djibouti	20 September 1977
Botswana	17 October 1966	Dominica	18 December 1978
Brazil	24 October 1945	Dominican Republic	24 October 1945
Brunei Darussalam	21 September 1984	Ecuador	21 December 1945
Bulgaria	14 December 1955	Egypt	24 October 1945
Burkina Faso	20 September 1960	El Salvador	24 October 1945

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Equatorial Guinea	12 November 1968	Jamaica	18 September 1962
Eritrea	28 May 1993	Japan	18 December 1956
Estonia	17 September 1991	Jordan	14 December 1955
Ethiopia	13 November 1945	Kazakhstan	2 March 1992
Fiji	13 October 1970	Kenya	16 December 1963
Finland	14 December 1955	Kuwait	14 May 1963
France	24 October 1945	Kyrgyzstan	2 March 1992
Gabon	20 September 1960	Lao People's Democratic Republic	14 December 1955
Gambia	21 September 1965	Latvia	17 September 1991
Georgia	31 July 1992	Lebanon	24 October 1945
Germany	18 September 1973	Lesotho	17 October 1966
Ghana	8 March 1957	Liberia	2 November 1945
Greece	25 October 1945	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14 December 1955
Grenada	17 September 1974	Liechtenstein	18 September 1990
Guatemala	21 November 1945	Lithuania	17 September 1991
Guinea	12 December 1958	Luxembourg	24 October 1945
Guinea-Bissau	17 September 1974	Madagascar	20 September 1960
Guyana	20 September 1966	Malawi	1 December 1964
Haiti	24 October 1945	Malaysia	17 September 1957
Honduras	17 December 1945	Maldives	21 September 1965
Hungary	14 December 1955	Mali	28 September 1960
Iceland	19 November 1946	Malta	1 December 1964
India	30 October 1945	Marshall Islands	17 September 1991
Indonesia	28 September 1950	Mauritania	27 October 1961
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 October 1945	Mauritius	24 April 1968
Iraq	21 December 1945	Mexico	7 November 1945
Ireland	14 December 1955	Micronesia (Federated States of)	17 September 1991
Israel	11 May 1949	Monaco	28 May 1993
Italy	14 December 1955	Mongolia	27 October 1961

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Morocco	12 November 1956	Samoa	15 December 1976
Mozambique	16 September 1975	San Marino	2 March 1992
Myanmar	19 April 1948	Sao Tome and Principe	16 September 1975
Namibia	23 April 1990	Saudi Arabia	24 October 1945
Nepal	14 December 1955	Senegal	28 September 1960
Netherlands	10 December 1945	Seychelles	21 September 1976
New Zealand	24 October 1945	Sierra Leone	27 September 1961
Nicaragua	24 October 1945	Singapore	21 September 1965
Niger	20 September 1960	Slovakia	19 January 1993
Nigeria	7 October 1960	Slovenia	22 May 1992
Norway	27 November 1945	Solomon Islands	19 September 1978
Oman	7 October 1971	Somalia	20 September 1960
Pakistan	30 September 1947	South Africa	7 November 1945
Palau	15 December 1994	Spain	14 December 1955
Panama	13 November 1945	Sri Lanka	14 December 1955
Papua New Guinea	10 October 1975	Sudan	12 November 1956
Paraguay	24 October 1945	Suriname	4 December 1975
Peru	31 October 1945	Swaziland	24 September 1968
Philippines	24 October 1945	Sweden	19 November 1946
Poland	24 October 1945	Syrian Arab Republic	24 October 1945
Portugal	14 December 1955	Tajikistan	2 March 1992
Qatar	21 September 1971	Thailand	16 December 1946
Republic of Korea	17 September 1991	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[a]	8 April 1993
Republic of Moldova	2 March 1992	Togo	20 September 1960
Romania	14 December 1955	Trinidad and Tobago	18 September 1962
Russian Federation	24 October 1945	Tunisia	12 November 1956
Rwanda	18 September 1962	Turkey	24 October 1945
Saint Kitts and Nevis	23 September 1983	Turkmenistan	2 March 1992
Saint Lucia	18 September 1979	Uganda	25 October 1962
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16 September 1980	Ukraine	24 October 1945

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
United Arab Emirates	9 December 1971	Venezuela	15 November 1945
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 October 1945	Viet Nam	20 September 1977
United Republic of Tanzania	14 December 1961	Yemen	30 September 1947
United States of America	24 October 1945	Yugoslavia	24 October 1945
Uruguay	18 December 1945	Zambia	1 December 1964
Uzbekistan	2 March 1992	Zimbabwe	25 August 1980
Vanuatu	15 September 1981		

[a] At its 98th plenary meeting, on 8 April 1993, the General Assembly decided "to admit the State whose application is contained in document A/47/876-S/25147 to membership in the United Nations, this State being provisionally referred to for all purposes within the United Nations as 'the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia' pending settlement of the difference that has arisen over the name of the State" (resolution 47/225).

Annex VII

Composition of organs

The following list provides a reference to the composition of organs mentioned in this document:

Organ	*Item in the present document*
Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism	161
Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	88
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	17 (a)
Board of Auditors	17 (c)
Committee against Torture	117 (a)
Committee for Programme and Coordination	16 (a)
Committee for the United Nations Population Award	12
Committee on Conferences	17 (g)
Committee on Contributions	17 (b)
Committee on Relations with the Host Country	158
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	110
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	115
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	87
Committee on the Rights of the Child	113
Council of the United Nations University	103
Credentials Committee	3
Economic and Social Council	15 (b)
General Committee	8
Human Rights Committee	117 (a)
International Law Commission	156
Investments Committee	17 (d)
Joint Inspection Unit	17 (h)
Security Council	15 (a)
Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations	90
Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	160

Organ	*Item in the present document*
Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	18
Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	89
United Nations Administrative Tribunal	17 (e)
United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	157
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	98 (c)
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	86
Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	88